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THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Port Almanac—November 7.

Sun Rises	6.28 A M
Sun Sets	4.56 P M
Day's Length	10 h 18 m
High Water at Southport	8.41 A M
High Water at Wilmington	10.24 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 7.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 52°; 8 p. m., 58°; maximum, 69°; minimum, 51°; mean, 60°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.78.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 5.—At 8 a. m. the stage of the water in the Cape Fear river was 4.8 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair; slowly rising temperature; southerly winds.

OUTLINES.

The postmaster at Springfield, Ill., has been removed from office for taking an active part on the Bryan side in the recent campaign. —— At the close of business yesterday the gold reserve stood at $118,414,514. —— Mr. Bryan, in his address to the bimetallists of the United States, says the friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished but simply overcome, and urges them to renew their allegiance to the cause. —— John M. Inman, a prominent business man of New York city, is dead. —— Captain Hatfield and his fourteen-year old son, who killed three men on election day at Mattowan, W. Va., have been arrested and lodged in jail. —— It has developed that the gold-standard forces will not control the Senate in the Fifty-fifth Congress; the House will be Republican. —— Major McKinley returns thanks to Mr. Bryan for his congratulatory message and wishes him health and happiness. —— A woman and two children were caught by a train on a bridge over the Lackawanna river, in Pennsylvania, and in attempting to escape being struck by the engine, fell into the river and were drowned. —— Consul General Lee had an interview with the President yesterday. —— Bryan will get one of Kentucky's electoral votes on account of voters not stamping their ballots correctly. —— Thirteen lives were lost by the collision of two vessels in the harbor of St. John, Newfoundland. —— Will Mason, a merchant of Rome, Ga., was shot by a negro highwayman and fatally wounded. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 4@5 per cent., last loan at 4, closing offered at 4 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling gulf 8¾c, middling 8¼c; Southern flour was quiet and firm—common to fair extra $2 65@3 15, good to choice $3 25@3 55; wheat fairly active and stronger; ungraded red 78@80c; corn—spot firmer and quiet; No. 2 81@81¼c at elevator and 81¾@83c afloat; spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 28@28½c; rosin firm—strained common to good $1 90@1 92½.

The people of the United States use annually 72,000 tons of postal cards.

Davenport made his mark in the past campaign. He made it on Mark Hanna.

There was great rejoicing in England when the cable flashed the election returns.

"The silent vote" was undoubtedly heard from, but it must have been by the other fellows.

The Philadelphia *Times* remarks on the election of McKinley: "National Integrity Vindicated!" And Hanna also.

The American flag will not be so much in evidence now in Republican crowds. The pie counter will absorb their attention.

The vote market has advanced in Indiana. Ten dollars were offered for votes at the recent election. Two dollars used to be the price.

Looking back over the wreck there are some rays of comfort. One is that New York no longer poses as the pivotal State. D. B. Hill isn't a very striking figure either.

Lord Roseberry says that within the last twelve years England has acquired 2,600,000 square miles of territory. But not all in the square. As a land grabber John Bull is a success.

Tom Watson says he kept quiet in the last days of the campaign because about all he could say would be the "Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer." In his frame of mind he didn't have much use for these.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 40. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896. WHOLE NO. 9,031

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the day after the election: "The first thing the factories will do this morning will be to take down the orders marked 'Not to be filled if Bryan is elected' and set their men to work." This was one of the meanest methods resorted to to influence the labor vote against Bryan. But there was no "coercion" in that! Oh, no! That's something the dear souls who had such a high regard for the sacredness of the ballot never thought of! They would not coerce a workman for the world, only just remind him that if he didn't vote their way he would lose his job.

We observe from the official returns of Mecklenburg county that the esteemed Generals Palmer and Buckner received 26 votes in the city of Charlotte and 29 votes in the entire county. Will our esteemed contemporaries, the *Observer* and the *News*, send out a "tracer" and use diligent effort to ascertain what became of the other 300 to 400 Mecklenburg Democrats who were supposed to be for the esteemed Generals? We are ever so anxious to know.

Since Bryan was nominated he travelled 18,831 miles, delivered 592 speeches, in 447 towns and cities, in 27 States. This is the summing up of the Philadelphia *Times*, which pronounces it the most remarkable campaign in the history of this or any other country of the world. It is estimated that his audiences numbered 2,000,000 of people.

The Augusta *Chronicle* appropriately remarks that the Democratic party cannot be too grateful to Wm. R. Hearst, editor of the New York *Journal*. True. Mr. Hearst enjoys the distinction of having published the only Democratic paper in New York and the only paper which stood by the people in the contest. It is a *great* paper.

"Now for business revival," exclaims the New York *Herald*. All right, let it come right along, and not stand on the order of its coming. We're all ready for it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. A. BAGG—Notice.
JAMES KNIGHT—Notice.
J. W. MURCHISON—Gunpowder.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

H. G. WILLIAMSON—Notice.
WANTED—Capable business man.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Potentedly Printed.

— Mr. I. Hoyeland, of Verona, is in the city.

— Mr. N. A. Currie, of Clarkton, was in the city yesterday

— Mr. J. H. Gall, of the A. C. L. restaurant at Weldon, is in the city.

— Mr. W. J. Hollingsworth, of Pender county, was here yesterday.

— Mr. D. S. McRae, of Fayetteville, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. G. Williamson, of Mount Olive, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— An honored representative of the old country in the person of Samuel Smith, Esq., M. P., of Liverpool, is in Wilmington. Mr. Smith visits the United States for observation in connection with his official duties in Parliament. He is an old friend of the South and will visit Charleston and other cities farther on before returning to Liverpool. He is accompanied by his son, Mr. Gordon Smith, and they are being entertained by James Sprunt, Esq., at his residence, No. 400 South Front street.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening in adjourned session, with nearly all the members present and Mayor Harriss presiding.

The petition of the W. & W. R. R. Company for permission to build a platform on Red Cross street was deferred for final action, and the clerk was directed to give notice that the ordinance requiring advertisement had not been complied with.

An amendment to the bicycle ordinance, giving permission to wheelmen to use the sidewalks, was laid on the table.

Petition of butchers to change the hour for opening the market, from two to three o'clock was granted.

Several petitions for permission to erect buildings were granted.

The committee on ordinances was ordered to draw up an ordinance to prevent the placing of trash on the streets and alleys.

The ordinance concerning employment of drivers of hose reels and fire engines was adopted.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The regular services at the Seamen's Bethel will be conducted to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. A. D. McClure. Seamen and river men specially invited. All welcome.

— The evening services at Fifth Street Methodist church to-morrow will be held at 7.30 instead of 7.45, as heretofore, and it is desired for special reasons that every member of that church who possibly can attend will do so.

— In correcting the proof of the tabulated statement of the vote of New Hanover county, published in the STAR yesterday, an error was made in the vote in the Second ward for Russell, Republican candidate for Governor. He received 62 votes in this ward against 389 for Watson and one for Guthrie.

— At Maxton, his home precinct, Gilbert B. Patterson, one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature from Robeson county, ran far ahead of his ticket. The STAR would have wagered "big money" on this result. His home people know him and love him.

— There will be a called meeting of the Board of Commissioners next Monday for the purpose of passing upon the claims of registrars and pollholders. Chairman Bigg informs the STAR that the cost of holding the recent election in New Hanover will be about three thousand dollars. This is one of the "reforms" inaugurated by the last Legislature.

The Vote For President.

The result of the Presidential election seems to be as follows, though there may be slight changes made by later reports. All the States are included except Kentucky, which is still in doubt as we write:

FOR MCKINLEY—California, 9; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; North Dakota, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Vermont, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12. Total, 264.

FOR BRYAN—Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Kansas, 10; Louisiana, 8, Mississippi, 9, Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Virginia, 12; Washington, 4; Wyoming, 3. Total, 170.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—51 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—387 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 75 bbls rosin, 19 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—64 bales cotton, 21 cask spirits turpentine, 6 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—64 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 30 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R.—77 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine.

Steamer A. P. Hart—13 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 197 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 660 bales; spirits turpentine, 32 casks; rosin, 293 bbls; tar, 58 bbls; crude turpentine, 4 bbls.

The Flower Show.

For fear that some who have handsome flowers may not have been visited by the committee of ladies having in charge the flower display for the chrysanthemum show, the STAR is requested to say that any persons who have flowers are requested to exhibit them. If they do not wish to compete for one of the prizes, the ladies will be glad to display the flowers, and will also be obliged for any cut flowers to be used for decoration. Flowers can be sent to Mrs. Jno. H. Rehder, Mrs. S. H. Fishblate or Mrs. A. D. McClure on next Thursday morning, November 12th, or they will be sent for if either of the above ladies are notified. All friends of the Oxford Orphan Asylum are requested to do what they can to obtain a large and handsome exhibition.

No Interference With Employes.

To the credit of the management of the Atlantic Coast Line, be it said, there was nothing approximating coercion of employes in connection with the recent election. In fact, every man in its employ voted according to his convictions without even the slightest apprehension that it would affect his relations to the Coast Line. A few of the employes voted for McKinley and a few for Palmer; but an overwhelming majority of them voted for Bryan. The STAR knows this statement is correct; and it believes it applies, also, to the other railroads running into Wilmington.

Death of Mrs. A. D. Cazaux.

The death is announced of Mrs. Sarah W. Cazaux, wife of Capt. A. D. Cazaux, of Wilmington. She died at the residence of the family on Wrightsville Sound early yesterday morning. Mrs. Cazaux had been sick for some time, but her death was sudden and unexpected. She was born in Fayetteville, a sister of the late Hon. Wm. S. Mullins, of South Carolina, and leaves, besides her husband and children, a large number of relatives in this and other States. The funeral will take place to-day at 12 o'clock from St. James' Church.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

A Number of Cases Tried Yesterday—Grand Jury Discharged—Court Will Adjourn for the Term this Morning.

The U. S. District Court, Judge A. S. Seymour presiding, disposed of the business before it yesterday and will adjourn for the term this morning.

A number of cases were tried yesterday, as follows:

J. H. Lewis, defrauding the government of tax. Nol. pros. with leave.

Martin Shepherd, selling liquor without license. Plead guilty. Judgment suspended on account of defendant having been in jail three months.

O. F. Kennedy, carrying supplies to illicit distillery. Plead guilty, Judgment, 30 days imprisonment in jail and $100 fine.

Wesley Duncan, selling liquor without license. Judgment suspended.

O. S. Jones, selling liquor without license. Continued.

Joe Shaw, selling liquor without license. Plead guilty. Judgment, thirty days in jail and $100 fine.

John Simmons, selling liquor without license. Continued.

W. J. Brock, selling liquor without license. Verdict, not guilty.

James Taylor, selling liquor without license. Verdict, guilty, with recommendation to mercy.

L. D. Davis, retailing liquor without license. Case continued.

J. P. Willoughby, illicit distilling. Verdict, guilty. Judgment suspended, the defendant having been in jail since September 1st.

James Baldwin, selling liquor without license. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in Richmond county jail and $100 fine.

Murdock Malloy, selling liquor without license. Continued on physician's certificate. Capias to issue if bond is not filed.

Ed Moore, selling liquor without license. Continued on physician's certificate.

Andrew Avery, selling liquor without license. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in Richmond county jail and to pay $100 fine.

Jno. F. Jacobs, making fraudulent returns as postmaster. Plead guilty.

Dock Beatty, selling liquor without license. Verdict, not guilty.

Vaul Gail, selling liquor without license. Verdict, guilty.

W. M. Forneyduval, an ex-postmaster of Columbus county, charged with opening other persons' letters. Defendant called and failed; judgment nisi.

Alex Horne, selling liquor without license. Verdict, guilty.

The grand jury was discharged, and Court took recess until 8.30 a. m. to-day.

Appointments for Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

November 8, Sunday, 23d Trinity, M. P., Hertford, Holy Trinity.

November 12, Thursday, E. P., Winfall, Good Shepherd.

November 15, Sunday, 24th Trinity, Plymouth, Grace.

November 18, Wednesday, Williamston, Advent.

November 20, Friday, Greenville, S. Paul's.

November 22, Sunday, before Advent, M. P., Beaufort county, Zion Church.

November 23, Sunday, before Advent, E. P., Washington, S. Peter's.

November 26, Thursday, Thanksgiving, Chocowinity, Trinity.

November 27, Friday, Beaufort county, Calvary Chapel.

November 29th, Sunday, 1st in Advent, M. P., Pitt county, S. John's.

November 29, Sunday, 1st in Advent, E. P., Pitt county, S. Michael's.

December 2, Wednesday, Pitt county, Dawson's School House.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, M. P., Lenoir county, Holy Innocents.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, E. P., Kinston, S. Mary's.

December 8, Tuesday, E. P., Trenton, Grace.

December 9, Wednesday, Com., Trenton, Grace.

December 13 Sunday, 3rd in Advent, M. P., Snow Hill, S. Barnabas.

December 15, Tuesday, M. P., Farmville, Emanuel.

December 16 Wednesday, E. P., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 17, Thursday, Com., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 18, Friday, E. P., Winston, S. John's.

December 19, Saturday, Com., Winston, S. John's.

December 20, Sunday, 4th in Advent, Murfreesboro, S. Barnabas.

December 25, Christmas, Woodville, Bertie county, Grace.

December 27, Sunday after Christmas, M. P., Roxobel, S. Mark's.

M. P.—Morning Prayer.
E. P.—Evening Prayer.
Com.—Communion.

At all Morning Services the Holy Communion.

The Vestries will please be ready to meet the Bishop.

The Children will please be prepared to be catechized.

Offerings for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

The Next Legislature.

Our telegram from Raleigh in regard to the political complexion of the next Legislature, printed yesterday, was incorrect, as every intelligent reader must have seen. To day we print a special telegram which is approximately correct. It will be seen that the Populists have it in their power to elect a United States Senator, as the Democrats will vote with them in that issue rather than support Pritchard or any other gold standard Republican.

Additional Commissioners.

The Democrats of New Hanover county should take immediate steps for the appointment of two additional County Commissioners under the law providing for such appointment. That part of the law applicable to this matter was printed in the STAR of yesterday. Col. F. W. Foster, one of the Republican Commissioners elected Tuesday, has stated to a STAR representative that he considered this one of the best laws ever passed by a Legislature.

Notice to Mariners.

Captain J. W. Strong, of the schooner *Carrie Strong*, reports passing on November 3, about twenty-five or thirty miles east of Cape Lookout light, a derelict, bottom up and awash, tug *Hercules* and a wrecking lighter alongside.

A ROTTEN TRIUMPH.

REPUBLICAN RASCALITY DEFEATED THE DEMOCRATS.

Fraudulent Registration and Voting of Disqualified Negroes Carried the Election for Russell—Chairman Manly's Statement—Political Complexion of the Legislature.

[*Special Star Telegrams.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., November 6.—Chairman Manly gave out the following interview this afternoon:

"The political battle of this year is over. In the national contest we made an arrangement with the People's party for the electoral ticket. We have elected the ticket by about 15,000 votes. Whatever the action of other States has been in the support of Mr. Bryan, our candidate in this year of 1896, the Democracy of this State has done its duty. The arrangement between the two parties for their joint support of Mr. Bryan has been honorably carried out by each of them, and when on September 10th I stated in the public press that the sunrise of November 4th would see Democracy honorable in the discharge of its agreement, it is gratifying to know that the result justified the prediction.

"We have lost the State ticket by a small majority of counted votes, Watson being about 5,000 votes behind Russell. But the people of this State can truly feel and know that the Democratic ticket, composed of the best men in the land, was elected by the honest vote of the State, and that fraudulent registration and voting of disqualified negroes has defeated our candidates. On this rotten base stands the Republican triumph. No truer or more honorable man could have been selected than Watson as the leader of the ticket. His illness in the thick of the fight was a great trial to him and a great loss to the party; and this man, who from his boyhood has been true to North Carolina and her people, in war and in peace, has been defeated by wards packed with illegal negro voters in the various cities in this State, worked by corrupt election machinery. The returns fully show this, and further show that in every white county, with rare exceptions, Democracy made its splendid gains which brought the head of this ticket so near to victory."

Major Grant is the only Republican who does not concede Bryan's victory in the State. He thinks McKinley will get two or more electors on account of scratching. He says an official count will be necessary. All indications point to a majority of 15,000 in the State for Bryan.

All the headquarters are practically closed. Holton and Grant left to-day. Chairman Manly leaves to-morrow.

Twenty-one thousand eight hundred dollars in old North Carolina Railway construction bonds were redeemed by the State Treasurer to day.

Logue Harris figures the representation of the three parties in the Legislature this way: Democrats, fifty; Populists, fifty five, and Republicans, sixty-five. Democrats and Populists would by a combination be able to defeat Pritchard. If Butler is opposed to Pritchard the Populists will not support him.

Otho Wilson says he is not a candidate.

All Republicans agree that the State penal and charitable institutions will be swept clean of Democratic officials.

Logue Harris says Russell will of course recognize the Populists.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

How the Senate and House Will Stand.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 6.—The Legislature now stands as follows: Senate—28 Populists, eight Democrats, 15 Republicans; four still in doubt. House—49 Republicans, 36 Democrats, 30 Populists; four still in doubt.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Georgia Minstrels.

A large audience greeted Richards & Pringle's Georgia Minstrels at the Opera House last night and was entertained with a first class performance, the best ever presented by colored "artists" in this city. The singing, dancing and vaudeville features were all good, especially *Gauze*, the female impersonator; Jas. W. Dorsey, skilled wire balancer; Wm. Slav, marvellous imitator, and Craig, the boneless wonder. Billy Kersands also made a hit, as he usually does.

The next attraction at the Opera House will be the comedy, "A Night's Frolic," Wednesday, Nov. 11th.

NEGRO MAGISTRATES.

It Is Said There Was Not a White Man Elected Magistrate in Edgecombe County—Almost as Bad in Wilmington.

[*News and Observer.*]

A special in to-day's paper from Tarboro gives the information that not a single white man was elected magistrate in Edgecombe county on Tuesday. The additional information is conveyed that by the next election, when the terms of the appointed magistrates expire, Edgecombe will not have a single white magistrate.

The people are very soon getting an object lesson of the result of Tuesday's election. All the white people who voted with the Fusionists need to repent of their action is the big dose of negro that they are scheduled to get. Nothing else will cure them.

[Of the twenty-five negro magistrates elected in the city of Wilmington about three-fourths are negroes, as we are informed. If this statement is incorrect we will be glad to have the white Republican bosses inform us just how the number is divided as to color.—EDITOR STAR.]

— Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pond, two children, and Mr. Earle St. John arrived in the city yesterday from New York. Mr. Pond is a member of the firm of Powers Gibbs & Co., and will make his home in Wilmington.

DO YOU TAKE IT?

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that is opposed to the single gold standard, that favors the free coinage of silver on an exact equality with gold, and that does not hesitate to speak its sentiments openly and fearlessly? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

If you will invest $1.25 in a trial subscription of three months you will have ample opportunity to form a fair judgment of the merits of THE MORNING STAR.

FAYETTEVILLE FAIR.

Will Be the Finest Ever Held—Numerous Attractions—A Large Number of Race Horses—Social Features.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 6.

This year's Fair, November 11th, 13th and 13th, will be the finest ever given by the Cumberland County Fair Association. Particular attention will be given to the live stock, farm, dairy and poultry departments. The other departments will also be well looked after, and magnificent prizes are offered. President George Lawrence attended the State Fair in person, and secured a large number of attractions that were exhibited in Raleigh for this Fair. Already a large string of fine racing stock has reached here, and is quartered at the Fair grounds. The races will be a particular feature, and the best ever held in Fayetteville. The purses amount to more than $1,000. The races will be under the management of Mr. Geo. A. Burns.

The social side of the Fair will be in the hands of Chief Marshal Robert L. Williams and will be very handsome and liberal.

The Atlantic Coast Line will run special excursion trains from Florence, S. C., and from Rocky Mount, and the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. from Wilmington, Bannettsville and Greensboro at one half rates.

The Stanliford Dramatic Company will open for a week's engagement commencing November 9th, at the Opera House, at popular prices.

This company has on its roster the names of people of well known ability.

City Court.

John Graham, a colored man from Laurinburg, in attendance at the U. S. Court in this city, got drunk and raised a row in "Dross Neck" Thursday night. He was arrested by police officer Kuhl, and yesterday morning in the City Court was charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon and with carrying a concealed weapon. In default of $40 bond in each case for his appearance at the Criminal Court, Graham was sent to jail.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

The Churches.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. R. A. Willis, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m and 7.45 p. m by the pastor. Experience meeting at 10 a. m. in the lecture room. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.00 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cannaggin, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer and class meeting at 6.45 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. H. Hoge, pastor. Divine service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Seats free.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. Alex D. McClure, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a. m and 8.00 p. m. Sabbath School at 3.30 p. m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday at 8.00 p. m. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B. Harrell, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a. m and 8 p. m.

DIED.

WALKER.—At Currie, Pender county, yesterday, the 6th inst., at 5 p. m., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Walker, aged 14 months.

CAZAUX.—At her residence, Wrightsville Sound, on the 6th inst., SARAH W. CAZAUX, wife of A. D. Cazaux.

Funeral from St. James' Church, this (Saturday) morning, at 12 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE THAT certificate for one share, Number ——, of the Capital Stock of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, standing on the books of said company in his name, has been lost or destroyed; that he will apply to the Board of Directors of said company to have a new certificate issued him, as provided in Section 19 of the Charter of said company.

nov 7 9m JAMES KNIGHT.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A CALLED MEETING OF the Board of Commissioners for New Hanover county, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3.30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of passing upon claims of Registrars and Poll Holders at the recent election.

The Chairmen of the Board of Registrars of the several polling places in the county are hereby notified and requested to be present.

HORACE A. BAGG,
nov 7 3t Chairman Board Commissioners.

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at

ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MAKE YOUR HOME Attractive.

We have many new and beautiful designs in

WALL PAPER,

with suitable borders and ceilings to match.

We are making a specialty of fine Imported Holland

WINDOW SHADES,

and guarantee satisfaction.

Pictures and Mouldings.

Our Pictures comprise many new subjects, in colored Photographs, Etchings, Pastels, etc.

Our Picture Framing Department

is well stocked with the latest styles in Mouldings, and we are prepared to make any kind of Frame on short notice.

White and Oak Easels, Fancy Tables, Cabinets, Book Shelves, Cornice Poles, Picture Rod, Brass Rod, Drapery Pins, and a thousand other things that you need about the house.

Periodical Tickets Received.

C. W. Yates & Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

oct 25 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging, Arrow Ties,

Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don't fail to see us before buying

WORTH & WORTH.

aug 29 tf

JUST ARRIVED TO-DAY AT THE

PALACE BAKERY

Lowney's Candy.

MAILLARD'S CANDY,

FINEST ON EARTH,

Vantine's Japan and Turkey Imported Candy.

Come and try a sample; 200 kinds to select from. nov 6 tf

Tobacco and Cigars.

100	Boxes	15c	Plug TOBACCO.
125	"	18c	" "
100	"	20c	" "
100	"	35c	" "
50	"	CIGARS.	
50	"	Old Va. CHEROOTS.	
90	"	Cycle CIGARETTES.	
20	"	Duke "	
40	"	Smoking TOBACCO.	

W. B. COOPER.

nov 1 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

A CARD.

If you want a nice Suit of Clothes call at MEYER'S Merchant Tailoring, 27 Market street, where Tailoring is done in all its branches. You will find the largest and best selected stock in Scotch, Cheviot, Worsted, Clay Diagonals, fine Trousers and Overcoatings, now on exhibition in Wilmington. Best styles, fit and workmanship guaranteed. Patterns cut to measure. oct 24 tf

WHAT

more delicious for Tea than

Preserved Ginger.

To be had by the pound from me.

A fresh Edam to set off the table.

Kalamazoo Celery, fresh and brittle.

Cocoanuts, Dates, cleaned Currants, Mince Meat.

S. W. SANDERS,

At the "Unlucky Corner.'

oct 28 tf

AND THE DOCTOR SA'D:

"Take it to Nutt's Drug Store."

He knew that here his prescription would receive the best attention.

He knew that only the freshest and purest drugs would be used.

He knows it because he has been sending his prescriptions here for years, and has never had occasion to find fault.

Prescription filling is serious work. NUTT'S Up-to-Date Drug Store.

sep 24 tf

For Rent,

THE STORE No. 106 NORTH Water street, now occupied by J. L. Croom & Co. Apply to

D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

jly tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FULL DRESS SHOES.

LATEST STYLES.

PETERSON & RULFS,

oct 29 tf 7 North Front Street.

FOR ALL,

young and old, we can and do furnish the best foot-wear made. The better the Shoes the better it pays to buy them. Poor Shoes are dear at any price. Our $1.25 and $1.50 Boy Shoes are trade winners. Our $1.50 Franklin Ladies' Shoes will wear equal to any $2.00 sold. Give us a trial.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

nov 1 tf

We are still selling lots of those $1.50 LADIES' SHOES, in all styles, and have just ordered a new supply. CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES in many kinds.

That $2.00 "Scotch" Sole, "Railroad," Congress and Balmoral has arrived and are as popular as ever.

Call when in need of any kind of SHOES on

Mercer & Evans,

115 Princess St.

63½ steps east from Front.

oct 30 tf

Nuts and Canned Goods.

Cocoanuts, Mixed Nuts,

CANNED PEACHES,

Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Grapes, Okra and Tomatoes, Beans, Oysters, Beef, &c.

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Provisions, Bagging and Ties.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

oct 28 D&W tf

BUTTER AND FISH.

Twenty-five small tubs

GILT EDGE BUTTER

250 Barrels Mullets

and piles of other goods.

D. L. Gore.

oct 31 tf

200 Barrels

New River Mullets

JUST RECEIVED.

250 BOXES TOBACCO, all grades.

30,000 CIGARS.

For Sale at Rock Bottom Prices.

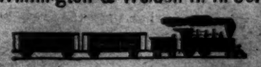
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

13 Market Street.

oct 25 tf

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.



NOVEMBER 2ND, 1896.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. (3 per cent.) on the capital stock of that Company, payable to all stockholders of record of this date; dividend due and payable at the office of the Company at Wilmington, North Carolina, on and after November 12th, 1896. The Transfer Books will stand closed from this date to Nov. 12, 1896, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Sec'y and Treas'r W. & W. R. R. Co.
nov 4 12d nov 12

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1896

NO DANGER.

Although Mr. McKinley will have a Republican House of Representatives to co-operate with him there will be no danger of any radical partisan legislation, even if they favored it, for the Senate will be in the way to prevent anything of that kind. While we believe that Mr. McKinley would favor any legislation that he thought would redound to the interests of his party, he is not a South-hater nor a malicious or vindictive man. What he would do in this respect would be done from a political standpoint, and he is a pretty vigorous partisan, but not a rabid one.

But if he were disposed to move on that line he would be estopped by his own declarations in some of the speeches made in Canton to delegations of Southern pilgrims, in which he expressed his gratification at the fact that sectional lines were obliterated and that in the contest that was then going on they knew no North and no South. The obliteration of sectional lines was to him a matter of gratification. Possibly he may have been sincere in these utterances, but quite as likely there was politics in them and that they were intended to neutralize the ventilation of his Force bill record in Congress, to which attention was being called by Southern Democratic papers; but however that may be, he has put himself on record and estopped any sectional recommendations of a partisan nature. If he has any respect for his own declarations, made under the circumstances that these were, he will feel bound by them.

This fact, with the further fact that the Senate stands in the way, is a sufficient safeguard against any attempt at Radical partisan legislation on sectional lines.

The main thing the South has to fear in a political way from his election, is that in securing the control of the Federal patronage, he will be in a position to contribute very materially to the building up of the Republican party in the close States, and being a zealous partisan he will not neglect his opportunity to do that. Pie judiciously distributed is a powerful incentive to party zeal, while the attracting influence and cohesive power of the pie counter are known of all men. The internal revenue service, for instance, under Republican rule exercised a wonderful missionary efficiency in propagating Republican doctrine and in making proselytes, while under Democratic rule it was an absolute injury to the party. In North Carolina we lost thousands of votes during the first Cleveland administration, and a great many this time by the zeal of the officers employed, who were either prompted in their zeal by the sense of duty or by the desire for gain. They pursued the moonshiner, and the moonshiner and his friends reciprocated the attention by voting against the party which the pursuer represented.

When the Republicans ran the internal revenue machine they acted in a more politic way. They pursued the small game, took them in and let them off lightly, and they pursued the big game, took them in when they could, and if they found them to be of the impressible order of men "compromised" with them and turned them loose. These compromises were generally based on implied or stipulated conditions which were intended to redound to the interest of the party. Unfortunately there is some of that kind of thrifty human nature lying around loose everywhere. With the internal revenue service, the postoffices, the U. S. marshals and their deputies and the district attorneys co-operating with the State machine it is easy to see what a powerful auxiliary it will have in the party work it undertakes.

We do not apprehend any radical tariff legislation either, for the reason that the Senate will not be in sympathy with that. In the past campaign the McKinley organs and stumpers did not dare to advocate any radical changes in the tariff, although they contended that it was an issue, but all they ventured to suggest was a change of the Wilson tariff that would put the tariff on a revenue paying basis, so that if any movement be made in that direction all they could ask for would be a "revenue tariff." Of course, their idea of a revenue tariff and the Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue are quite different, but they practically abandoned the McKinley idea of a "tariff for protection with incidental revenue," in contradistinction to the Democratic "tariff for revenue with incidental protection." They have virtually abandoned the Republican and taken the Democratic position, the only difference being that they would not be content with the amount of "incidental protection" a Democratic tariff would give.

The Western Senators, even those who are not silver men, are not enamored of a tariff for protection, for they do not fancy the idea of their people being taxed for the benefit of industries in which they are not interested, and for that reason they will not lend a willing ear to protection propositions, while the silver Senators have more than once publicly and emphatically proclaimed that there shall be no tariff legislation until something has been done for silver, and they will adhere to that for they know now that it is the only way they can get anything done for silver. There are more politicians than statesmen in the councils of the Republican party, and there is no telling what baits they may throw out to the silver Senators, but it will be a pretty big one that will get them to bite at a "protection" hook.

MINOR MENTION.

Mr. Cleveland hastened to give voice to his satisfaction at the election of McKinley by issuing immediately after the election his Thanksgiving proclamation, the opening invocation of which is as follows:

"The people of the United States should never be unmindful of the gratitude they owe the God of Nations for His watchful care which has shielded them from dire disaster and pointed out to them the way of peace and happiness. Nor should they ever refuse to acknowledge with contrite hearts their proneness to turn away from God's teachings, and to follow with sinful pride after their own devices."

Decency would not permit him to mention McKinley or Bryan by name in this connection, but if he had done so the political inspiration, and Mr. Cleveland's gratification at the result could not have been made more manifest. While the American people accept the verdict of the ballot box as rendered and the defeated loyally abide by it, there are millions, and among them very good Christians, who fail to see it in the light that the Presidential prayer invoker does, and will deem it the more proper thing to devoutly recognize God's fatherly care and loving protection, without directly or indirectly associating His holy name in any way with Mark Hanna's methods. Mr. Cleveland has done himself no credit either as a President or a Christian by this almost sacrilegious invocation to prayer.

* * *

It has been quite evident ever since the campaign in this State opened that the Republican machine managers were well supplied with money and that they were using it freely. They played Mark Hanna with the confident claims they made that the State could be carried for McKinley and thus they secured a big boodle supply from him, which they would not have got if he had not been persuaded that there was a fighting chance for McKinley. As bearing upon this, we clip the following from the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which, no doubt, had pretty good grounds for what it says:

"This year, up to the day that the Republican committee put the chairman of the Populist State Committee on its ticket for State Auditor, forty thousand dollars had been sent by the National Committee to the State Committee to be used here. On the day after that, the Republican State chairman packed his grip-sack and went North and got another big pile which he "put into circulation." How much this was we have not yet ascertained. But about the same time a Republican agent, acting for the National Committee, came into the State and made a deal with certain parties to whom he paid the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. As a result of that deal, this agent reported to Republican headquarters that he had, with the money placed at his disposal, made certain the electoral vote of North Carolina for McKinley. It is also known that a certain prominent Republican informed the Republican National Committee that McKinley could not carry North Carolina unless they could procure the assistance of influential Populists. This was secured."

We do not believe that the Republican managers of the campaign ever seriously thought that they could carry the State for McKinley, but were cunningly playing this on the National Republican Committee to secure the funds to help them carry the State for the Republican State ticket, which got the full benefit of Hanna's several contributions.

* * *

In the middle of the campaign the reports we received from sections in the mountain districts where the hillside distillery is one of the industries, were not encouraging, for the zeal with which the internal revenue officers had been pursuing the fabricators of liquid exhilarants, known for short as the "moonshiner," aroused a bad feeling which was turned against the party, which was held responsible for what was looked upon by the pursued as persecution. These people did not see and could not be made to see that the officers had a duty to perform, and that as sworn officers they had to perform it. They contrasted the rigidity with which the laws were enforced under this administration with the comparative laxity under previous administrations, and persuaded themselves that the Democratic party was their enemy, from which they had everything to fear and nothing to hope for, much to lose and nothing to gain. To one who understands the situation of many of these people there is nothing surprising in all this.

—— Whatever the result of the election in Texas, the action of the Populists of that State in making a fusion with Republicans, conclusively proves that they care nothing for principle and are only out for the spoils. Their policy is in disgraceful contrast to that of the Populists of the Western States, who are honest in their convictions, and vote accordingly—evidencing the possession of very much more intelligence and patriotism than their Texas brethren can boast.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Chatham *Record*: On last Sunday morning the gin of Mr. James B. Riggsbee, of William's township, and about sixty bales of cotton were burned. Origin of the fire is unknown.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: There was a shooting scrape here last Sunday afternoon. John Horn and Jack Simpson, both colored, were the participants. Horn opened fire on Simpson and shot him once in the abdomen and once in the leg. Dr. J. M. Blair was called and dressed the wounds. Horn made his escape. Simpson was able to vote last Tuesday. And a woman was the cause of it all.

— Weldon *News*: Mrs. Julia A. Bass, wife of our esteemed townsman, Mr. J. L. Bass, crossed over the dark river of death last Friday night. —— Mr. F. J. Cheek, one of our oldest and most honored citizens, died at his residence in this place Monday morning about 1.30 o'clock, after an illness of more than twelve months; aged 77 years. —— Engineer William Allen made a remarkable record with his engine, No. 541, on the Seaboard the other night. He carried the Atlanta Special from here to Henderson, 54 miles, in 55 minutes. This included a slow up at the Gaston hill curve, on Roanoke river, over which no train is allowed to run at a greater rate than 15 miles an hour.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— If Mark Hanna tires of politics he can take the field as a labor organizer.—*Wash. Post, Ind.*

—— We do not believe this country is going to the demnition bow wows, but the onus is now on the Republicans to give us better times.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The figure cut by the Decoy ticket is not likely to encourage any more sham movements in the politics of this country for many years to come. The net effect of it has been to slightly reduce McKinley's plurality, but otherwise it has had no sort of influence in the result. The notion of some of the gentlemen behind it that it would cut so large a figure in the count that the regular Democrats would implore them after the anticipated defeat to come into the fold again and dictate the policy to be adopted, is pretty thoroughly disposed of.—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— A Theory: She—I can't get the baby to take this medicine at all!

He—I suppose he's afraid it's something to make him sleep.—*Puck.*

— She—How full of his subject our pastor was this morning.

He—Yes, and how slow he was in emptying himself.—*Truth.*

— Wiggins—That man is either a desperate criminal or he lives in Brooklyn.

Hogg—How do you make that out?

Wiggins—He's either in fear of a detective or a trolley car; I can't tell which.—*Truth.*

— "You say the wages of sin is death and yet there are more sinners than ever."

"Well, competition reduces wages, doesn't it?"—*Detroit Tribune.*

— "This liver is awful, Maud," said Mr. Newwed.

"I'm very sorry," returned the bride. "I'll tell the cook to speak to the livery man about it."—*Tit Bits.*

— Miss Goldy de Rocks—I can never marry a man who works for a living!

D'Auber—But I am an artist, dearest!

Miss Goldy de Rocks—Yes; but you sell your pictures.

D'Auber—You wrong me, Miss de Rocks, you wrong me. I never sold a picture in my life.—*Puck.*

— Inherited wealth shows that if a fellow can't succeed himself he can succeed his father.—*London Figaro.*

— Commercial Item: "See here, fodder," said Mose Schaumberg, Jr., "I reads in dot baber dot in ten t'ousand years eberybody ville be palt-headed."

"Schimminy grashus, ish dot so? I t'inks may pe den ve petter marks our stock of combs down."—*Texas Sifter.*

A Benefactor to the Race.

First Stranger—What did you say your business was?

Second Stranger—Jeweler and promoter of marriages.

First Stranger—Promoter of marriages? What do you mean by that?

Second Stranger—Oh, it's simple enough! A large part of my business is letting young men have engagement rings on trust.—Somerville Journal.

Learned Too Late.

"I've been told Rivers' name is in old Rocksworthy's will?"

"Yes; his name is in it. He signed it as a witness. That's all, and—good gracious, what's the matter?"

"Nothing, only I've lent him $500 on the strength of it!"—Chicago Tribune.

Almost Distracted?

DID YOU EVER suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you become irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impotent, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights?

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health......

Mrs. Eugene Searles, 110 Simonton St., Elkhart, Ind., says: "Nervous troubles had made me nearly insane and physicians were unable to help me. My memory was almost gone and every little thing worried me until I was almost distracted. I really feared I was becoming a maniac. I imagined all sorts of evil things and would cry over nothing. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and four bottles of this wonderful remedy completely cured me, and I am as well now as I ever was."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuralgia.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. CURE ALL PAIN. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists.

June 15 1y   su tu th   Change.

WHAT OF HEREDITY?

VIEWS OF CURATOR HOLMES ON THIS INTERESTING SCIENCE.

The Study of Heredity Discloses Many Peculiarities—The Color of the Skin Is Not Always Positive Evidence—Cannot Study Men as You Do Horses.

Heredity plays an important part in the story "Sons and Fathers." The title itself intimates as much, and the author has treated his theme, not from the standpoint of a romancer, but from that of the scientist. In Edward Morgan is found a man who has inherited a fortune and who apparently does not know his own father or mother. His heart is captured by a beautiful girl, and life begins to look its rosiest. Then comes the suspicion, horrible to him because of his new social environments and the heart catastrophe which must inevitably follow a confirmation of it, that he has negro blood in his veins. On the surface he is as white as the bluest blooded of the haughty southern men and women around him. He realizes that if even the finger of suspicion points to him he is a social outcast until he proves, with evidence that cannot be controverted, that no negro blood contaminates his. For a time the secret is his, but soon it is given to the world and he must submit proofs. The only witness on whom he could call is dead. How is he going to prove that his ancestors all were pure "white," assuming that such is the fact.

The following hypothetical question was put to Curator W. H. Holmes of the department of anthropology of the Field Columbian museum: "A man is suspected of being the son of an octoroon. She is dead and, so far as the man knows, this is also true of every one who might confirm the facts of his parentage. Now, how is he going to prove that he is the son of a white father and a white mother? What physical evidence can he bring forward? What physical evidence could his enemy produce to prove that he has negro blood in him?"

Professor Holmes shook his head as he said: "I doubt if any man can answer that question. An octoroon is one-sixteenth black and fifteen-sixteenths white. That is whittling down the negro in the person to a very fine point. A pure negro, through some disease that would act upon the color element of the skin, might turn pure white. We will assume that. There would be no difficuly, however, in such a case, to prove by the shape of the head, the proportions of the limbs, the foot, the features, the hair and a number of other physical characteristics that he was a pure blooded negro. The veriest novice could do that. I take it there would not be much trouble in 'seeing' the black blood in a mulatto, simply from the general appearance. Many quadroons are so nearly white that a northern man, seeing them on the street, would not suspect they had negro blood in their veins, yet a quadroon has twice as much black blood as an octoroon. An octoroon is the offspring of a quadroon and a white person. Suppose the quadroon mother's skin was almost pure white and the white father was a blond. The natural inference would be that the child would be white. But it would be nothing strange if the child should have a face as black as coal and woolly hair, thick lips, flat foot, flat nose, with wide spreading nostrils and, in short, all of the physical characteristics of a full blooded negro.

"I say there would be nothing strange in that, for such cases are not rare. Heredity works the other way sometimes. But that child, on the other hand, might be the living image of his father, with absolutely no trace or sign of black blood in him. Assuming that your man in the question you have asked me is of the latter class, I do not see how any physical examination, no matter how minutely made, would show that he had the least strain of the negro in him.

"Physical anthropology has not received the attention which it deserves. I can imagine no study more fascinating than the study of the human family, but you cannot study men and their families as a horse breeder studies his animals. A horse breeder, by judicious selection, can transmit those physical and mental characteristics of sires and dams to offsprings which will give speed, strength, beauty and aptitude for certain gaits. Certain breeds of horses have physical qualities and characteristics which are recognized at once. They are the result of breeding, which has become a science. It might be that heredity in horses, cattle, dogs and plants is due to the same laws that govern heredity in the human family, and that assumption is accepted as fact by many, but is that so?

"It would be unscientific to take any one feature in a man and say that he has negro, Indian, Chinese or Malay blood in his veins. The color of the skin can be no evidence, for the 'whites' of northern Africa and southern Europe are dark skinned, darker, in fact, than the quadroons of the southern states. The hair of the negro is characteristic, for it is flat; issues from the epidermis at a right angle, and is spirally twisted or crisped. But a mixture of white blood can change the hair. A physical characteristic of the negro is the abnormal length of the arm and of the legs, the smallness of the buttocks and their position. But the dominant power of white blood can bring the arms back to the normal length and change the proportions of limbs and back.

"These are generalities which I am giving you to show that your hypothetical man must continue in a condition of uncertainty until he can produce living witnesses or documentary evidence that he is or is not the son of the octoroon."

"Do you know whether it is true that black blood will show itself in a streak of color down the backbone?"

"I do not know."

"Is family likeness—that is, inherited facial character—more surely recognized in the profile or full face?"

"If the likeness is there, I should say that it could be detected more easily in the profile than in the full face—that is, a similarity between two profiles is more apparent than similarity between two full faces. But I personally know a man whose face, looking at it full in front, is the living image of his father's face, but there is no similarity at all in the profiles."—Chicago Record.

Asphalt.

Another kind of asphalt beton has been introduced in Austria under government direction, a principal recommendation being the quickness of hardening which characterizes it. It is described as an earthly brown powder having a slight odor of tar, and consisting mainly of sulphur and iron slag, analysis showing 33.58 per cent of sulphur, 8.21 of tar, 57.83 of iron slag and 0.43 water, the iron slag containing 48.01 per cent of silica, 22.42 of ferrous oxide, 30.9 of alumina and 4.16 of lime. The hardness is attributed chiefly to the formation of an iron sulphide, the tar acting as a reducing agent. The silica, clay and lime, though possibly combining at a slower rate, are regarded simply as impurities.

Hard Work.

White—What is the matter with Greene? I saw him just now, and he looks pretty bad.

Gray—Yes, poor fellow, he is suffering from overwork.

White—I wasn't aware that he ever did any work.

Gray—That's where you make a mistake. He was on the train the other day, and he tried to open three different car windows for as many different ladies.—Boston Transcript.

The first paper made in western Europe was manufactured in Spain in 711. It is said that the process came from the east, being brought into Spain by the Moors.

Sure there is none but fears a future state, and when the most obdurate swear they do not their trembling hearts belie their boasting tongues.—Dryden.

Straw intended for the manufacture of paper is chopped very fine and boiled a long time at a high temperature with caustic soda in order to remove the resinous and gummy elements contained in the material, which would impair the quality of the product.

BLANDINA.

Blandina's nice; Blandina's fat,
Joyous and sane and sound and sweet,
And handsome, too, and all else that
In persons of her years is meet.
Behold Blandina!
She's alive and testifies
With all the emphasis that lies
In busy hands and dancing eyes
That life's a prize—
That all the mischief that provokes
Doubt in the matter lies in folks,
And that, provided folks are fit,
Life's not a failure; not a bit.

Blandina loves a picture book,
Blandina dearly loves a boy.
She loves her dinner, loves the cook,
Her nurse, her doll, her brother's toy,
And best of all she loves a joke,
And laughs at it.
And laughing at it testifies
With all the emphasis that lies
In joyous tones and beaming eyes,
That life's a prize—
That all the mischief that provokes
Doubt in the matter lies in folks,
And that, provided folks are fit,
Life's not a failure; not a bit.

—Edward S. Martin in Scribner's.

EARLY RISERS.

They Are Often Neither Healthy, Wealthy Nor Wise.

The lazy young persons who enjoy the extra snooze in the morning hours that all too frequently they have great difficulty in securing will probably rise up and call us blessed when we announce that their preference shows a rare discretion backed up by some sound professional wisdom. Getting up early in the morning is to be commended as a necessity rather than a benefit. Physicians and scientists agree that sleep in the morning is healthful and restorative, and that children and nervous or delicate persons should never be wakened until sleep leaves them of its own accord.

This is all right and as it should be, but the necessity exists for early rising, and, therefore, must be met. Unpleasant as it is, there is no alternative for the great masses of the people. If one would prosper in business or any occupation whatever, it is necessary to be on hand betimes in the morning. Why not, then, simply treat it as an imperative duty and stop fussing over it as making people healthy, wealthy and wise? There are constitutions and temperaments that are never at their best when deprived of a morning sleep. Robust and energetic people are fond of stirring up whole families with early rising ideas. They experience no inconvenience and take it as a matter of course that no one else should.

Early rising is well enough provided one can rest at some other portion of the day, but the hours of darkness were made for sleep, and as time for the most part is pretty evenly divided into day and night it shows that nature knew quite well what she was about when she arranged things. People have lived, flourished and grown healthy, wealthy and wise who got up at noon and went to bed just before daylight, but this is by no means natural, nor is it approved by those who have made the subject of life and health a profound study.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Photography and Ducks.

One of the most remarkable accusations brought against the new photography is that of an American Field writer, who says: "I think photography has done a great deal to decrease the supply of ducks, which," he very properly adds, "will be news, no doubt," to many of his readers. Sportsmen have been saying that nothing but general adoption of cameras instead of firearms will save the game, and now to run up against such a statement as that is, to say the least, astonishing.

It appears that for the purpose of perfecting the picture albumen must be used, and this can be procured only from eggs. Chicken eggs are too valuable as food; therefore the Hebrides islands of Scotland, Lodofoden of Norway, Labrador, Greenland, South America, and in fact every conceivable breeding ground of wild birds is robbed of eggs by natives or men from extensive sailing expeditions. This is especially hard on the ducks of various kinds, particularly in Labrador, where they breed in thousands of nests to the square mile, while the scavenger birds of the sea, the various gulls and terns, suffer from these depredations. The birds cannot stand this drain long, and the question arises, What will happen when all the eggs are gone?

Rough on the Volunteers.

A militia colonel in the north tells how his regiment was, some years ago, required for service abroad, but the members were not in the main desirous of volunteering for foreign service.

Marching his battalion in line, he brought them up to the boundary wall of the parade ground, where he kept them marking time for about five minutes, literally with their noses to the wall.

Then, informing them of the requirements for foreign service, he concluded, "Those men who do not desire to volunteer take one pace to the front," and as not a man moved he rode triumphantly off the parade and reported to the general that every man of the regiment volunteered for foreign service.

The major meanwhile dismissed the parade to prevent explanations.—Strand Magazine.

"As deaf as an adder" is an illusion to the fact that the hearing of many kinds of serpents is far from acute, owing to the circumstance that their auditory apparatus is covered by the outer skin or epidermis, which is shed every season.

The Mormons believed that Joseph Smith knew of the whereabouts of the ark of the covenant.

The Possibilities of Beauty

which lie hidden in every ounce of unwrought Silver find their best exposition in the GORHAM workmanship, renowned for originality of design and artistic execution, combined with a reputation for Sterling quality which has shone unblemished for half a century.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Carver's Creek Circuit, Shiloh, November 7, 8.

Kenansville circuit, Rose Hill, November 14, 15.

Magnolia circuit, Providence, November 15, 16.

Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, November 20, 21.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville, Nov. 28, 29.

Waccamaw circuit, Zion, Nov. 24.

Bladen circuit, Antioch, Nov. 28, 29.

Wilmington, Bladen Street, Dec. 3

Onslow circuit, Tabernacle, Dec. 5, 6

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

That Tired Feel-

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that Tired Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired Feeling is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ⅌ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ⅌ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ⅌ ℔	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ⅌ ℔	4¾	@	4¾
Shoulders ⅌ ℔		@	4½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ⅌ ℔	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ⅌ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ⅌ ℔	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	4[illegible]
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—⅌ bundle		@	1 .0
CANDLES—⅌ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—⅌ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—⅌ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	10	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ⅌ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—⅌ dozen	9	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ⅌ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ⅌ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ⅌ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ⅌ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ⅌ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ⅌ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ⅌ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ⅌ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ⅌ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—⅌ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 25	@	3 25
Straight	4 1[illegible]	@	4 00
First Patent	4 45	@	4 60
GLUE—⅌ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—⅌ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	4[illegible]
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	33½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	45	@	50
HIDES, ⅌ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ⅌ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ⅌ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ⅌ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ⅌ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	2[illegible] 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	1[illegible] 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	23 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " " in bbls		@	25
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	28
" " in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	
NAILS, ⅌ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 35	@	2 64
PORK, ⅌ barrel—			
City Mess	8 50	@	9 00
Rump		@	8 00
Prime		@	8 00
ROPE, ⅌ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ⅌ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ⅌ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ⅌ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	[illegible]
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ⅌ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ⅌ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M feet—Shipping		@	[illegible]
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Inferior to Ordinary		@	[illegible]
TALLOW, ⅌ ℔	[illegible]	@	
WHISKEY, ⅌ gallon—Northern	1 [illegible]	@	2 [illegible]
North Carolina	1 [illegible]	@	2 [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE November 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 26¾ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 25¼ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl for Strained, and $1 55 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Steady. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip 2 00, and Virgin 1.80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 23¼@24¼c; rosin, strained, $1 25; good strained $1 30; tar $1 40; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	59
Rosin	203
Tar	58
Crude Turpentine	4

Receipts same day last year—174 casks spirits turpentine, 650 bbls rosin, 174 bbls tar, 24 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7⅜c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5	cts ⅌ ℔
Good Ordinary	6⅜	" "
Low Middling	7	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	7 11-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 8⅜c.

Receipts—660 bales; same day last year 1,490.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 9 to 11¼c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 7½c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1 60 to 2 25; six inch, $3.50 to 3 50; seven inch; $5.50 to 6 50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended Nov. 6, 1896.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
7,283	456	1,314	736	58

RECEIPTS.

For week ended Nov. 8, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
9,083	764	2,881	1,755	283

EXPORTS.

For week ended Nov. 6, 1896.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	003	288	000	308	290
Foreign	16,800	1.0	5,300	0.0	000
	16,800	2.8	15,300	3.8	259

EXPORTS.

For week ended Nov. 8, 1895.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	1,379	610	297	1,083	488
Foreign	15,978	00J	000	000	000
	17,353	610	297	1,083	488

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Nov. 6, 1896.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	11,317	11,180	22,497
Spirits	1,1[illegible]1	245	1,356
Rosin	19,651	371	20,022
Tar	2,459	190	2,649
Crude	336	00	336

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Nov. 8, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
17,936	5,671	35,904	5,512	373

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 6—Evening.—Money on call to-day was easy at 4@5 per cent; last loan at 4 per cent., closing offered at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange was firmer, with actual business in bankers bills 481¼ for sixty days and 4846 for demand. Commercial bills 480¼@481¼. Government bonds higher; United States coupon fours 109; United States twos 95. State bonds dull and firm; North Carolina fours 95; North Carolina sixes 114 Railroad bond buoyant.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was firmer.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 6—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gull 8⅜c; middling 8¼c.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; November 7 80, December 7 88, January 7 98, February 8 04, March 8 09, April 8 13, May 8 17, June 8 21, July 8 24 Sales 174 400 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 753 bales; gross 6,157 bales; exports to Great Britain 585 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —; forwarded 2,243 bales; sales 260 bales; sales to spinners 90 bales; stock 183,817 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,118 bales; gross 44,818 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,578 bales; to France 1,084 bales; to the Continent 6,770 bales; forwarded 7,588 bales; sales 28,332 bales; sales to spinners 332 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 64,594 bales; exports to Great Britain 53,258 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 13,917 bales; stock 1,096,700 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 304,460 bales; exports to Great Britain 142,419 bales; to France 21,131 bales; to the Continent 69,205 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 2 615,862 bales; exports to Great Britain 859,819 bales; exports to France 166,893 bales; exports to the Continent 474,253 bales.

Flour firm; fair inquiry; unchanged; Southern flour quiet and firm; common to fair extra $3 65@3 25; good to choice $3 35@3 55. Wheat fairly active and stronger; No. 2 red f. o. b. 89¼c; ungraded red 78@90c; options were active and excited, advancing 4@4¼c; No. 2 red November 78¾c; December 84⅜c; May 87¼. Corn—spot firmer and quiet; No. 2 31@31¼c at elevator and 31⅜@33c afloat; options were dull and firmer at ⅛@⅜c advance; November 30⅜c; December 31⅜c; May 35c. Oats—spot dull and firm; options firm and dull; December 23⅜c; May —c; spot—No. 2 23c; No. 2 white 25c; mixed Western 22@24c. Pork was dull and weak; new mess $8 50@9 00. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam $4 50 asked; city $4 20@4 25; December $4 45, nominal; refined lard was quiet; Continent $4 90; South America $5 25; compound $4 62¼@4 87¼. Butter was steady; choice fairly active; State dairy 11@18c; do. creamery 13¼@20c; Western dairy 8@19¼c; do creamery —c; Elgins 20c. Eggs firmer; State and Pennsylvania 20@23c; ice house 15@16c; Western fresh 19@21c; do. per case $2 00@4 50; limed 14¼@@15c. Cotton seed oil dull and nominal; crude 23c; yellow prime 26c. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses firm and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 3¼c. Coffee easy at 5@15 points down; November $10 20; January $10 00; March $10 00@10 10; May $10 00@10 15; spot Rio dull and easy; No. 7, $10 87¼. Sugar firm and dull; fair refining 3⅜c; centrifugal 96 test 3¼c; refined quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, November 6.—Cash quotations: Flour firm; unchanged. Wheat—No.2 spring 73¼@77¼c; No.2 red 79¼@84⅜c. Corn—No. 2 23¼@24⅜c. Oats—No. 2 18. Mess pork, $6 95@7 00. Lard $4 05@4 10. Short rib sides $3 60@3 80. Dry salted shoulders, $4 00@4 25. Short clear sides $4 12½@4 25. Whiskey $1 18.

The leading futures ranged as follows: Wheat—November 73¾@74, 77¼, 73¼, 76¼; December 75@75¼, 78¾, 74¾, 78@78¼; May 79⅜@80, 83, 79¾, 83¼c. Corn—November 23¾, 24¼, 23¾, 24¼; December 26, 25¼, 24¾, 25¼; May 28⅝@28¾, 29¼, 28¼, 29@29¼c. Oats—November 18, 18¼, 18, 18¾; December 18¼, 19¼, 18¼, 19¼; May 22, 22¼, 21¾, 22¼. Pork—December $6 90, 6 95; January $7 60, 7 85, 7 75, 7 75; May $8 17¼, 8 20, 8 10 8 20. Lard—December $4 10, 4 10, 4 03¼, 4 07¼; January $4 22¼, 4 32¼, 4 25, 4 30; May $4 55, 4 55, 4 45, 4 52¼. Short ribs—December $3 65, 3 65, 3 65, 3 65; January $3 87¼, 3 87¼, 3 80, 3 87¼; May $4 07¼, 4 07¼, 4 05, 4 07¼.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive and higher; spot and November 81c bid; December 83¼@83½c; Steamer No. 2 red 77c bid; Southern by sample 78@82c; do on grade 77¼@81½c. Corn firmer; spot, November or December, new or old, 29¼@29⅝c; January 30⅜@30¼c; February 31¼@31¼c; Steamer mixed 27¼@27⅝c; Southern white 28@30c; do yellow 27@30c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 26@26¼c; No. 2 mixed 23½@23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

November 6 Galveston, steady at 7 7-16, net receipts 9,405 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 7-16, net receipts 4,444 bales; Baltimore, steady at 8, net receipts 2,327 bales; Boston, dull at 8¼c; net receipts 1,735 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7⅜, net receipts 60 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8⅜c, net receipts 2,213 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7 3 16, net receipts 5,435 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7 9 16 net receipts 16,884 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7 3-16, net receipts 1,345 bales; Memphis, steady at 7 5-16, net receipts 2 773 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7 7 16@7¼, net receipts 414 bales; Charleston, nominal at 7¼, net receipts 2,343 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, good demand and prices easier. American middling 4 9 16d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 10,700 were American; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts none. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate. November 4 23 64d; November and December 4 19 64d; December and January 4 18-64d; January and February 4 17 64d; February and March 4 17 64d; March and April 4 17-64d; April and May 4 18-64d; May and June 4 19-64d; June and July 4 20 64d. Futures quiet at the decline.

Tenders none.

12 45 P. M.—American spot grades 1-32d lower. American middling fair 4 27-32d; good middling 4 19 32d. middling 4 17 32d; low middling 4 7 16d; good ordinary 4 5 16d; ordinary 4⅛d.

4 P. M.—November 4 22-64d. November and December 4 20-64d buyer; December and January 4 18 64@4 19-64d buyer; January and February 4 18-64d seller; February and March 4 18-64d seller; March and April 4 18-64d seller; April and May 4 18 64@4 19-64d buyer; May and June 4 19 64@4 20 64d seller; June and July 4 20 64@4 21-64d seller; July and August 4 21 64d buyer. Futures closed steady.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—The following are the weekly cotton statistics: Total sales of the week 85,000 bales, American 70,000; trade takings, including forwarded from ships' side, 79,000; actual exports 9,000; total imports 70,000; American 51,000; total stocks 418 000; American 303,000; total afloat 397,000; American 390,000; speculators took 2,800; exporters took 3 200.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Williams, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Williams, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Br stmr Madeline, Nedden, Bremen, Ger, McFadden Bros.

Schr Kate Darlington, Louis, Ponce, P R, Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by E Kidder's Son.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

PONCE—Schr Kate Darlington—114,645 feet lumber.

BREMEN—Stmr Madeline—9,500 bales cotton.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 7, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Wm F Campbell, 201 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Fred. B. Belano, 350 tons, Sawyer, Geo. B. Harriss, Son & Co.

Bertha H, 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co.

Amelia P Schmidt, 266 tons, Pennewell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Sheerness, 1414 tons, Norman, J H Sloan.

Magdala (Br), 2,297 tons, Reid, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Ararat (Nor) 425 tons, Reineitzen, Heide & Co.

Aurora (Nor), 618 tons, Koss, Paterson, Downing & Co.

BRIGS.

Cameo, 200 tons, Colbeth, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

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"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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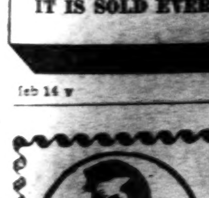

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The Morning Star.

SAD BOOKS.

But many books reveal the pathos deep
That wrings unwilling tears from unused eyes.
Whose secret, subtle power in ambush lies
And bids the careless reader pause and weep,
Awakening griefs at rest and woes asleep
That sudden start up slumbering phantom wise.
And fancy moved to ruthless memory cries,
And silenced sorrows now complaining keep.
But oh! what pathos breathes from stories read
In hushed sickrooms a weary hour to speed,
To speed an hour—and so few hours remain!
When tired eyes faintly smile, forgetting pain,
And one with riven heart must read and read
Though short the time and so much left unsaid.

—Dora Cave in Academy.

NOT PUBLISHED.

The rain fell relentlessly, the wind that swept in through the Golden Gate was piercingly cold and the poor wretch toiling painfully up the steep asphalt pavement staggered as he walked and now and then stopped to steady himself, pressing with his trembling hand against the buildings that he passed. His soiled, ragged clothes were soaking with the wet, and his emaciated features were pale as with the chill of death. When he had reached the summit of Nob Hill, he paused and wrapped his arm about an electric light post at the corner, leaning against it for the support his feeble frame needed so pitifully. A quick, firm step sounded on the pavement.

"For God's sake give me money to buy food!" said the wretch at the post.

The quick step ceased. "Why don't you say drink and speak the truth?" said the man, running his gloved hand down into the pocket of his fur lined overcoat. The glare of the electric light shone full upon his handsome, florid face. The poor wretch caught his breath sharply and made a step forward. The money which the man tossed into his outstretched hand gleamed a moment in his trembling palm and in another rattled noisily upon the stones far out into the street.

"I want no gold of yours," said the wretch, with energy that shook his whole frame. "I want no gold of yours, Henry Mason."

The man started; his florid face turned livid.

"Who dares to call me Henry Mason? My name is Derwent—Thomas Derwent," the man said hoarsely, staring about him into the night.

"You are out of reach of help just now, Henry Mason," said the wretch with a laugh. "I saw the policeman from this beat running in an opium soaked Chinese a few moments ago. I believe my hour of reckoning has come at last."

"Who are you?"

"You knew me well enough 20 years ago," the wretch answered.

"Howard Scott! My God!" cried the man.

"Oh, I thought you would recall me." And the wretch laughed again.

"What do you want?" asked the man, unbuttoning his coat. His voice was unsteady and his hand trembling.

"Neither your money nor your life, Henry Mason," said the wretch bitterly. "They will do me no good now. Listen! You live near here. I know your house. Why on earth I never spotted you before is a mystery. But I think it was more your hard, cold voice than your looks that betrayed you." Scott pulled a pistol from his hip pocket. The man caught its gleam in the light and started back.

"Don't move," Scott interposed calmly. "You are not worth it and my game is not yet played. Lead on to your house, and dare to budge one inch out of the way at your peril. I want a quiet, warm place to do some writing. Perhaps you did not know that I adopted a different profession after you ruined me and helped yourself to my money? I'm a special correspondent when I've life enough to be anything at all. I haven't made much of my life, as you see, but I can write."

"If you want money, tell me how much," Derwent said hoarsely.

"I told you I wanted no money of yours," said Scott, moving a step nearer. "I shall be paid enough for my night's job to tide over the few weeks of life that are left me. What I want is revenge and the chance to set myself right in the eyes of the world. You have robbed me of my life; that I cannot get back. You have stolen my money, as you did that of many others, and have saddled upon me a disgrace that should rest on your own shoulders. It was you who forged that draft and not I, and you know it, though I served my term in the penitentiary for the crime. You call yourself a gentleman now, Henry Mason, and I am worse than a dog, but my hour has come. Lead on home."

The wretch had raised his voice almost to a scream and now waved the pistol in the air. The man walked on, glancing over his shoulder furtively.

"I told you I should not kill you unless you tried to escape," said Scott with a sneer. "If you speak to any passerby, however, you are a dead man on the word. Go on."

The rest of the way was made in silence. Scott was close upon Derwent's heels when he mounted the marble steps of his stately mansion and turned the latchkey. Within all was silent. The wretch had counted on this; it was well past midnight. The gentle radiance of the soft lights, the warm air of the elegant house almost overpowered him, but Derwent heard the click of the pistol in his trembling hand and pushed open the library door.

"So this is your home, Henry Mason?" said Scott, staring about him.

"Not so loud man, for God's sake!" cried Derwent.

"So this is your home?" Scott proceeded, unheeding. "Not much like the prison cell that was my home for ten years, thanks to you, Henry Mason; not very much like the ratholes that make about the only home I know now."

"What do you want, man?" began Derwent, his hand finding his pocket again.

"Pen and paper!" said Scott fiercely, rousing himself and sinking into a chair at the writing table. "Now do you sit there across the room from me. Move or speak at your own risk."

Scott took the pistol in his left hand and began to write, yet keeping a close eye upon Derwent all the while. By and by he read aloud:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12, 1896.

I, Henry Mason, alias Thomas J. Derwent, do hereby certify that I forged the note upon the Goldthwaite bank of New York city 20 years ago, for which crime Howard Scott stood accused. I declare said Scott innocent. I alone am guilty.

"Come, now, and sign your name. Straight goods; I know your signature, remember."

"I will give you $10,000, $15,000, $20,000"—began Derwent eagerly.

"Sign."

"Fifty thousand"—

"Sign," and the pistol clicked.

Derwent bent over the paper. "One hundred thousand—anything, everything"—

"Write Henry Mason, alias Thomas J. Derwent," said Scott.

The man wrote, staggering back from the table with a groan.

"Now that part of the business is finished. Resume your seat," said Scott. "I want to do some writing on my own hook, and these are about as cosy quarters as I can find. You are pretty well known at home, Henry Mason, if you did shunt that forgery off on me, and it will add something to the interest of my telegrams to state that they were written in your own handsomely appointed library. When I have finished I shall use your telephone a moment. The boys at the station know me pretty well. A special correspondent comes to know a great many people, you know," he said with a short laugh, "and I shall have no difficulty in getting a man to take charge of you. Whatever else they know about me they know I am no liar. After that my game is played."

He wrote on busily for an hour. At last he picked up the loose sheets and read aloud what he had written. He had told the truth when he said he knew how to write. The story that he told of his own suffering for the crime of another would have made him famous, so full was it of dramatic power and graphic detail. At the first merciless headlines Derwent groaned aloud, but Scott went on pitilessly, telling the whole dark story of the man's crime. Meanwhile he sat with his head bowed in his hands, listening. He did not raise his head even when Scott rang the telephone bell and ordered a man up from the station. The house of cards which it had taken him 20 years to build had tumbled about his head, and he sat bowed and broken among the ruins. The passing moments seemed hours of agony and despair. In the midst of it all there was a frou of skirts in the hall and the patter of slippered feet on the hard wood floor. The door opened softly.

"Is it you, father, dear?" a sweet voice asked, and Scott looked up to see a young girl standing in the doorway, the brass bolt still in her small white hand. She was a beautiful, sweet faced young thing, and her dead gold hair was flung loosely back over her wrappered shoulders, and a tender look of sleep was in her blue eyes.

"I am so glad you have come, dear," she went on. "I had gone to bed and was asleep, but I heard the telephone and fancied it must be you. I am so glad to see you, you sweet old papa you!" She had crossed the room and was kneeling beside him, her white arms about his neck.

Derwent fancied he heard a click of the pistol and looked up sharply. But Scott threw a newspaper over his left hand and coughed softly behind his palm.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, father!" said the girl, springing to her feet. "I thought you were alone."

There was not even a glance at Scott as she turned and left the room.

Derwent uttered a stifled cry as the door closed. "Lucie!"

But Scott had sprung to his feet. "At your peril!" he said, jamming the pistol under Derwent's nose.

"Your daughter, I suppose?" he went on.

"Yes," Derwent murmured.

"How old is she?"

"Eighteen years."

"Then she knows nothing of your dirty past?"

"Nothing."

"And believes in you?"

"Yes." And the man groaned.

"Then God help her," said Scott fervently.

The heavy tread of the policeman was heard mounting the stone steps. Scott hesitated a moment, then whipping the pistol into his pocket, he snatched the closely written sheets from the table and tore them into shreds.

"So my game is ended," he said with a laugh, as he stuffed the torn bits into the blazing grate. "Open the door and let the man in."

Derwent hesitated. "Coward!" said Scott between his teeth, but he opened the door himself.

The big policeman looked from one to the other in amazement. "You, sir?" he said, staring at Scott. They were friends in a queer sort of way.

"Yes, Mike," Scott answered. "Gentlemen like that one yonder don't like to be troubled with wretches like me, so I guess you'll have to run me in. A berth in your comfortable quarters is not objectionable on a night like this."

"What is to be the charge?" asked Mike, turning to Derwent with no very good grace.

The man was silent. He still sat cowering in his chair, dazed and helpless.

"Oh, the gentleman will no doubt be on hand to prefer charges in the morning," interposed Scott with a laugh. "Let's go, Mike."

"What a horrid wretch that was," said Lucie, coming from the back of the hall and putting her arm through her father's when the door closed. "What did he want of you, dear?"

"Money, of course, child," answered her father hoarsely.

"Well, I'm glad you telephoned for a policeman to take him away if he was troubling you."

A man was reported dead at police station No. 10 the next morning. Thomas Derwent went into the little whitewashed, smoke stained room and stood a moment looking into the pinched face of the dead man whose lips were closed forever. Then buttoning up his fur lined overcoat he went out again, breathing freely.—Lavinia H. Egan in Philadelphia Times.

WATCH YOUR UMBRELLA.

For It Has a Long History, but a Very Short Life.

Nowadays, when the possession of an umbrella is considered as necessary as owning a hat, it may not strike the everyday mind that there was once when an umbrella was a luxury. Even for years after they were finally introduced in France it was considered very effeminate for a man to carry one.

As a shade from the sun the umbrella is of great antiquity. We see it in the sculptures and paintings of Egypt, and Sir Gardiner Wilkinson has engraved a delineation of an Ethiopian princess traveling in her chariot through upper Egypt to Thebes, wherein the car is furnished with a kind of umbrella fixed to a tall staff rising from the center and in arrangement closely resembling the chaise umbrella of the present time. The recent discoveries at Nineveh show that the umbrella (or parasol) was generally carried over the king in time of peace or even in war.

From the very limited use of the parasol in Asia and Africa it seems to have passed both as a distinction and luxury into Greece and Rome. The skidrion, or day shade of the Greeks, was carried over the head of the effigy of Bacchus, and the daughters of the aliens at Athens were required to bear parasols over the heads of the maidens of the city at the great festival of the Panathenea. We also see the parasol figure in the hands of a princess on the Hamilton vases in the British museum. De Foe, it will be remembered, makes Robinson Crusoe describe that he had seen umbrellas employed in the Brazils and that he had constructed his own umbrella in imitation of them. "I covered it with skins," he adds, "the hair outward, so that it cast off the rain like a penthouse and kept off the sun so effectually that I could walk out in the hottest of the weather with greater advantage than I could before in the coolest."

The umbrella was used in England as a luxurious sunshade early in the seventeenth century. Ben Jonson mentions it by name in a comedy produced in 1616. The eighteenth century had half elapsed before the umbrella had even begun to be used in England by both sexes as now. Much of the clamor which was raised against the general use of the umbrellas originated with the chair men and hackney coachmen, who, of course, regarded rainy weather as a thing especially designed for their advantage, and from which the public was entitled to no other protection than what their vehicles could afford.

The early specimens of the English umbrella, made of oiled silk, were, when wet, exceedingly difficult to open and close; the stick and furniture were heavy and inconvenient and the article generally very expensive, though one umbrella manufacturer of Cheapside, in 1807, advertised pocket umbrellas.—New York Herald.

In Old Egypt.

The plain is dotted here and there with brown mud villages, each built on its own mound, sentineled by its own group of palms. Very picturesque they look, these brown islets in the green sea, sometimes with one house, two storied and white plastered, conspicuous among its humbler dingy neighbors—the house of the village sheik—but the picturesqueness is discounted somewhat as you ride through the village and are beset by dirty fly blown children clamoring for backsheesh. The last of those villages, on the edge of the desert, is Abydos itself, squatted on the dust heaps of long gone ages. These dreary mounds of rubbish are all that remain of This, or Thinis, the oldest of Egyptian towns, where Osiris himself lies buried, and where Egyptian civilization had its birth. But there is something more than dust and desolation at Abydos. There are two splendid temples of the later times of Sethi and Rameses II. Of the beauties of these temples it is not for me to speak. Are they not written in the books of all the Egyptologists?

Who that has read of Egypt at all has not read of the sculptured walls and columns of the noble temple (if temple it were) of Sethi, finished just before Egyptian art entered upon its long period of decline? Here we ate our Christmas midday meal, the gods and kings of old Egypt looking down upon us from the walls unmoved, the children of modern Egypt making up for their cold disdain by exhibiting the liveliest curiosity in our proceedings, spying at us from behind the temple's pillars or peeping at us through its roof.—Gentleman's Magazine.

All beings have their laws; the Deity has his laws, the material world has its laws, superior intelligences have their laws, the beasts have their laws and man his laws.—Montesquieu.

HE COULD FIGHT.

One Blow Secured a School For the Pale, Thin Young Man.

In the mountains of the south the schools are still maintained upon the subscription plan. A traveling man just returned from that section gave the following account of an examination of an applicant for a school:

"I was stopping at a cabin all night," said he, "and a pale, slender young man came during the evening to talk with my host."

"I am thinking of starting a school here," he said, "and I wanted to see if you would subscribe?"

"Kin yo' read?"

"Yes."

"Kin yo' write?"

"Certainly."

"Kin yo' figger?"

"Of course."

"Air yo' married?"

"No."

"Waal, we did want a married man nex' time. The las' three teachers has run off with gals, an thar ain't enuff gals in this hyar neighborhood now. But I don' s'pose none of 'em would want a lean feller like yo'. I don't reckon yo' not bein married 'll make much diff'rence. Couldn't expect sich a po'ly feller ter be married. Then thar's one thing. Me an Bill Simpkins an Alf Toney is all gwine ter school an larn ter read an write. I done licked Bill, an he done licked Alf, so I reckon the only one ter settle with is me. We ain't gwine ter 'bey no man we kin lick. Kin yo' fout?"

"I studied boxing," said the stranger.

"Don't know nothin 'bout that. Does makin boxes make muscle?"

"Try one and see," was the cool rejoinder.

The big mountaineer hit at the little man, and when he regained consciousness he had his head in the woodbox and his feet sticking up in the air.

Looking about him with a dazed expression he said:

"Young feller, shake! I'll go with yo' some day, an we'll git thet school. An say, young feller, set me ter work on them boxes, will yo'?"—Washington Star.

SOME IDEA OF SPACE.

This Is Given by a Contemplation of the Most Distant Fixed Star.

Stars or planets are said to be "fixed" when they are separated from us by a distance so great that a change in their orbits makes no perceptible difference in their positions, even though such "fixed" bodies may travel an orbit 100,000,000 miles in circumference in the course of a year. These "fixed" stars may be only a few paltry millions of miles away, or they may be billions or even trillions of miles from the pygmy planet upon which we have our being. The most distant of all the orbs, as far as astronomers know, is the fixed star Sigma Draconis, which is separated from us by a distance so great that millions and billions of miles are only as inches and feet compared to the miles which intervene between our earth and the sun. Astronomers are noted for their propensities for indicating stellar distances with robust and well developed strings of figures, but in the case of Sigma Draconis the distance is so great that figures fail to give any conception whatever.

The amazing astronomical discoveries of the last few decades have caused the astronomers to look out for a new method of expressing distances where a straight string of figures is of no avail. They hit upon the plan when they adopted the "light year" system. Nowadays, when distances to be expressed are too great for old astronomical reckonings, the "light year" is resorted to. Light travels at the rate of 186,330 miles per second, and, reckoning the day at 23 hours 56 minutes and 4 seconds in length, and the year at 365¼ days, an astronomical light year will equal 5,854,066,148,330 miles. The above figures, which represent the distance which light will travel in a year, when multiplied by 129 give us the distance to Sigma Draconis, or, in other words and figures, that star is 129 light years, or 755,000,000,000,000,000,000 of miles from us! If Sigma had been blotted out of existence before our Revolutionary war began, its light would still be shining as though the star were yet in place!—St. Louis Republic.

How Senator Plumb Remembered Men.

The other day, while a cog was being repaired in the machinery of the Grand Army of the Republic department, Adjutant Curley Harrison soldiered enough time to tell a story of Senator Plumb and his remarkable memory.

It was said of Senator Plumb that, although he met thousands of people, he seldom if ever forgot a face or a name, and he remembered not only the last name, but also the front name, and all the initials, titles and other debris that usually surround the Kansan.

"After I was introduced to Plumb," said Curley, "it was ten years before I spoke to him again.

"One day I was on board a train between Lawrence and Kansas City, when Senator Plumb entered the car, and, slapping me on the shoulder, said, 'Hello, Curley!'

"He sat down beside me, and I said in some surprise:

"'Whom did you ask who I was before you came in?'

"'Nobody,' said Plumb.

"'I never met you but once,' I said.

"'I know it,' said Plumb. 'On the east steps of the statehouse at Topeka, ten years ago this September. Jim Hallowell introduced us.'

"'How did you remember my name?' I asked.

"'Well,' said he, 'I remembered Curley, and the rest came easy. I always make it a point to remember a man's first name, and, if I have that, I never have any trouble about remembering the other.'"—Topeka State Journal.

Funeral Customs In Greece.

Many funeral customs in Greece are unique. The body of an unmarried girl is always dressed as a bride, the common saying being, "She is married to death." The body of a boy is always dressed as a sailor. Women never accompany funerals to church or to the graves. Processions are always on foot, the priest leading, accompanied by acolytes bearing the cross and lanterns. The body of the deceased is invariably exposed to view, and at the close of the service in the church, which concludes with the words, "Take the last kiss," both friends and strangers press about the body and give this token of farewell.

Sleeping Hygiene.

Physicians declare one-half the diseases flesh is heir to are contracted by sleeping two in a bed. It is only too true. There is a poison constantly arising from each body which the other inhales. Two single beds placed side by side will do away with much of the bad effect, and yet one need not feel that they are really alone.

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From a letter written by Rev J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

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oct 15 tf

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NORTH BOUND 46	48	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 47	25
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 35
9 00		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 65
11 00	3 30	Lv " Ar	10 40	10 25
11 30	4 30	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	21 00	9 15
12 [illegible]	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	3 50	8 55
1 30	5 2[illegible]	Ar..Newbern..........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 5 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 28 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Sept. 17, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.03 a m, Warsaw 11.14 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 12.52 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.33 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.20 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.3[illegible] p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.[illegible] p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.40 a m, Petersburg 3.25 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.20 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.53 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 5.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.15 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.30 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.51 a m, Magnolia 8.00 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.55 a m, Columbia 5.43 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 7.10 a m, Florence 8.50 a m, Marion 9.31 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.46 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leave Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leave Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Washington 11.25 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m. Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.45 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 11.20 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a m, arrive Latta 9.24 a m, Dillon 9.36 a m, Rowland 9.53 a m, returning leave Rowland 6.10 p m, arrive Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.50 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.55 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.55 a m, 9.00 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, 10.00 a m and 8.15 p m, leave Darlington 9.50 a m and 10.40 a m, arrive Cheraw 10.40 a m and 12.00 p m. leave Cheraw 12.45 p m, arrive Wadesboro 2.25 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3 p m, arrive Cheraw 4.20 p m, leave Cheraw 4.40 p m and 5.10 p m, arrive Darlington 7 p m and 6.27 p m. Leave Darlington 7.30 p m, 6.50 and 7.45 p m, arrive Florence 8.15 p m, 7 p m and 8.15 a m. Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyds 7.30 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9.20 a m, arrive Floyds 9.40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m, Sumter 9.25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 6.30 p m, Darlington 8.15 p m, arrive Bennettsville 9.08 p m, Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.08 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m. arrive Sumter 9.30 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.10 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.35 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.05 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.53 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.49 a m, Smithfield 12.37 p m, Selma 12.54 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, Creston 5.21 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.17 p m, Creston 5.18 p m, Sumter 6.05 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.35 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. sep 27 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 2 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 30	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 20	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City....	8 01	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 18, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lv	7 30 a. m.
4 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 45 a. m.
4 21 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	11 05 "
4 26 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 15 "
3 19 "	Lv....Sanford.....Lv	12 50 p. m.
12 47 "	Lv....Climax.....Lv	3 00 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 06 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 15 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 02 "
"	Lv...Walnut Cove...Ar	4 33 "
10 32 "	Ar..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 53 "
9 40 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 12 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 35 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 15 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 30 a. m.
6 15 "	Lv......Maxton.....Ar	9 30 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	10 05 "
[illegible] "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 54 "
4 45 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar......Ramseur......Lv	6 45 a. m.
4 05 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv....Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND	No. 15 MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale	10 17 "
Arrive Madison	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 16 MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 22 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and West, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Oct 18 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

April 5th, 1896.		No. 41	No. 403
		P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington,	S. A. L.	* 3 20	
Arrive Maxton	"	6 10	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 5[illegible]	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 52
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
			P. M.
Arrive Lincolnton	"		12 55
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
		A. M.	
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	† 9 35	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 4[illegible]	
			P. M.
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		† 5 20
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
		P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	* 3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 4[illegible]	* 10 45
Arrive Chester	"	[illegible]	
" Clinton	"	11 58	1 20
		A. M.	
" Greenwood	"	1 0[illegible]	2 33
" Abbeville	"	1 32	2 58
" Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
" Athens	"	3 35	5 1[illegible]
" [illegible]	"	5 2[illegible]	6 45
" Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 20	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
		P. M.	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	* 4 10	
" New Orleans		8 20	
		A. M.	P. M.
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	*10 00	* 4 30
			P. M.
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C.	† 9 35	* 5 05
			P. M.
Arrive Macon	M. & N.		* 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

April 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
			P. M.
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.		* 3 20
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 35
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
			A. M.
" Raleigh	"	11 26	1 21
		P. M.	
" Henderson	"	1 0[illegible]	
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
		P. M.	A. M.
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L.	* 5 50	* 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
		P. M.	A. M.
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L.	* 6 40	* 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
		A. M.	P. M.
" Baltimore	"	12 48	12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

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ma 12 tf

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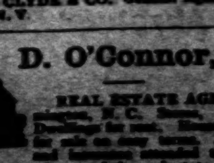

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PAWNEE, Wednesday, Nov. 4
ONEIDA, Saturday, Nov. 7

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA, Saturday, Oct. 31
CROATAN, Saturday, Nov. 7
PAWNEE, Thursday, Nov. 12

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN, Tuesday, Nov. 3
PAWNEE, Saturday, Nov. 7

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The Morning Star.

SAD BOOKS.

Not many books reveal the pathos deep
That wrings unwilling tears from unused eyes,
When secret, subtle power in ambush lies
And bids the careless reader pause and weep,
Awakening griefs at rest and woes asleep
That sudden start up shuddering phantom wise,
And fancy moved to ruthless memory cries,
And silenced sorrows new complaining keep.
But oh! what pathos breathes from stories read
In hushed sickrooms a weary hour to speed,
To speed an hour—and so few hours remain!
When tired eyes faintly smile, forgetting pain,
And one with riven heart must read and read
Though short the time and so much left unsaid.
—Dora Cave in Academy.

NOT PUBLISHED.

The rain fell relentlessly, the wind that swept in through the Golden Gate was piercingly cold and the poor wretch toiling painfully up the steep asphalt pavement staggered as he walked and now and then stopped to steady himself, pressing with his trembling hand against the buildings that he passed. His soiled, ragged clothes were soaking with the wet, and his emaciated features were pale as with the chill of death. When he had reached the summit of Nob Hill, he paused and wrapped his arm about an electric light post at the corner, leaning against it for the support his feeble frame needed so pitifully. A quick, firm step sounded on the pavement.

"For God's sake give me money to buy food!" said the wretch at the post.

The quick step ceased. "Why don't you say drink and speak the truth?" said the man, running his gloved hand down into the pocket of his fur lined overcoat. The glare of the electric light shone full upon his handsome, florid face. The poor wretch caught his breath sharply and made a step forward. The money which the man tossed into his outstretched hand gleamed a moment in his trembling palm and in another rattled noisily upon the stones far out into the street.

"I want no gold of yours," said the wretch, with energy that shook his whole frame. "I want no gold of yours, Henry Mason."

The man started; his florid face turned livid.

"Who dares to call me Henry Mason? My name is Derwent—Thomas Derwent," the man said hoarsely, staring about him into the night.

"You are out of reach of help just now, Henry Mason," said the wretch with a laugh. "I saw the policeman from this beat running in an opium soaked Chinese a few moments ago. I believe my hour of reckoning has come at last."

"Who are you?"

"You knew me well enough 20 years ago," the wretch answered.

"Howard Scott! My God!" cried the man.

"Oh, I thought you would recall me." And the wretch laughed again.

"What do you want?" asked the man, unbuttoning his coat. His voice was unsteady and his hand trembling.

"Neither your money nor your life, Henry Mason," said the wretch bitterly. "They will do me no good now. Listen! You live near here. I know your house. Why on earth I never spotted you before is a mystery. But I think it was more your hard, cold voice than your looks that betrayed you." Scott pulled a pistol from his hip pocket. The man caught its gleam in the light and started back.

"Don't move," Scott interposed calmly. "You are not worth it and my game is not yet played. Lead on to your house, and dare to budge one inch out of the way at your peril. I want a quiet, warm place to do some writing. Perhaps you did not know that I adopted a different profession after you ruined me and helped yourself to my money? I'm a special correspondent when I've life enough to be anything at all. I haven't made much of my life, as you see, but I can write."

"If you want money, tell me how much," Derwent said hoarsely.

"I told you I wanted no money of yours," said Scott, moving a step nearer. "I shall be paid enough for my night's job to tide over the few weeks of life that are left me. What I want is revenge and the chance to set myself right in the eyes of the world. You have robbed me of my life; that I cannot get back. You have stolen my money, as you did that of many others, and have saddled upon me a disgrace that should rest on your own shoulders. It was you who forged that draft and not I, and you know it, though I served my term in the penitentiary for the crime. You call yourself a gentleman now, Henry Mason, and I am worse than a dog, but my hour has come. Lead on home."

The wretch had raised his voice almost to a scream and now waved the pistol in the air. The man walked on, glancing over his shoulder furtively.

"I told you I should not kill you unless you tried to escape," said Scott with a sneer. "If you speak to any passerby, however, you are a dead man on the word. Go on."

The rest of the way was made in silence. Scott was close upon Derwent's heels when he mounted the marble steps of his stately mansion and turned the latchkey. Within all was silent. The wretch had counted on this; it was well past midnight. The gentle radiance of the soft lights, the warm air of the elegant house almost overpowered him, but Derwent heard the click of the pistol in his trembling hand and pushed open the library door.

"So this is your home, Henry Mason?" said Scott, staring about him.

"Not so loud man, for God's sake!" cried Derwent.

"So this is your home?" Scott proceeded, unheeding. "Not much like the prison cell that was my home for ten years, thanks to you, Henry Mason; not very much like the ratholes that make about the only home I know now."

"What do you want, man?" began Derwent, his hand finding his pocket again.

"Pen and paper!" said Scott fiercely, rousing himself and sinking into a chair at the writing table. "Now do you sit there across the room from me. Move or speak at your own risk."

Scott took the pistol in his left hand and began to write, yet keeping a close eye upon Derwent all the while. By and by he read aloud:

San Francisco, Jan. 12, 1896.

I, Henry Mason, alias Thomas J. Derwent, do hereby certify that I forged the note upon the Goldthwaite bank of New York city 20 years ago, for which crime Howard Scott stood accused. I declare said Scott innocent. I alone am guilty.

"Come, now, and sign your name. Straight goods; I know your signature, remember."

"I will give you $10,000, $15,000, $20,000"— began Derwent eagerly.

"Sign."

"Fifty thousand"—

"Sign," and the pistol clicked.

Derwent bent over the paper. "One hundred thousand — anything, every thing"—

"Write Henry Mason, alias Thomas J. Derwent," said Scott.

The man wrote, staggering back from the table with a groan.

"Now that part of the business is finished. Resume your seat," said Scott. "I want to do some writing on my own hook, and these are about as cozy quarters as I can find. You are pretty well known at home, Henry Mason, if you did shunt that forgery off on me, and it will add somewhat to the interest of my telegrams to state that they were written in your own handsomely appointed library. When I have finished I shall use your telephone a moment. The boys at the station know me pretty well. A special correspondent comes to know a great many people, you know," he said with a short laugh, "and I shall have no difficulty in getting a man to take charge of you. Whatever else they know about me they know I am no liar. After that my game is played."

He wrote on busily for an hour. At last he picked up the loose sheets and read aloud what he had written. He had told the truth when he said he knew how to write. The story that he told of his own suffering for the crime of another would have made him famous, so full was it of dramatic power and graphic detail. At the first merciless headlines Derwent groaned aloud, but Scott went on pitilessly, telling the whole dark story of the man's crime. Meanwhile he sat with his head bowed in his hands, listening. He did not raise his head even when Scott rang the telephone bell and ordered a man up from the station. The house of cards which it had taken him 20 years to build had tumbled about his head, and he sat bowed and broken among the ruins. The passing moments seemed hours of agony and despair. In the midst of it all there was a frou of skirts in the hall and the patter of slippered feet on the hard wood floor. The door opened softly.

"Is it you, father, dear?" a sweet voice asked, and Scott looked up to see a young girl standing in the doorway, the brass bolt still in her small white hand. She was a beautiful, sweet faced young thing, and her dead gold hair was flung loosely back over her wrappered shoulders, and a tender look of sleep was in her blue eyes.

"I am so glad you have come, dear," she went on. "I had gone to bed and was asleep, but I heard the telephone and fancied it must be you. I am so glad to see you, you sweet old papa you! "She had crossed the room and was kneeling beside him, her white arms about his neck.

Derwent fancied he heard a click of the pistol and looked up sharply. But Scott threw a newspaper over his left hand and coughed softly behind his palm.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, father!" said the girl, springing to her feet. "I thought you were alone."

There was not even a glance at Scott as she turned and left the room.

Derwent uttered a stifled cry as the door closed. "Lucie!"

But Scott had sprung to his feet. "At your peril!" he said, jamming the pistol under Derwent's nose.

"Your daughter, I suppose?" he went on.

"Yes," Derwent murmured.

"How old is she?"

"Eighteen years."

"Then she knows nothing of your dirty past?"

"Nothing."

"And believes in you?"

"Yes." And the man groaned.

"Then God help her," said Scott fervently.

The heavy tread of the policeman was heard mounting the stone steps. Scott hesitated a moment, then whipping the pistol into his pocket, he snatched the closely written sheets from the table and tore them into shreds.

"So my game is ended," he said with a laugh, as he stuffed the torn bits into the blazing grate. "Open the door and let the man in."

Derwent hesitated. "Coward!" said Scott between his teeth, but he opened the door himself.

The big policeman looked from one to the other in amazement. "You, sir?" he said, staring at Scott. They were friends in a queer sort of way.

"Yes, Mike," Scott answered. "Gentlemen like that one yonder don't like to be troubled with wretches like me, so I guess you'll have to run me in. A berth in your comfortable quarters is not objectionable on a night like this."

"What is to be the charge?" asked Mike, turning to Derwent with no very good grace.

The man was silent. He still sat cowering in his chair, dazed and helpless.

"Oh, the gentleman will no doubt be on hand to prefer charges in the morning," interposed Scott with a laugh. "Let's go, Mike."

"What a horrid wretch that was," said Lucie, coming from the back of the hall and putting her arm through her father's when the door closed. "What did he want of you, dear?"

"Money, of course, child," answered her father hoarsely.

"Well, I'm glad you telephoned for a policeman to take him away if he was troubling you."

A man was reported dead at police station No. 10 the next morning. Thomas Derwent went into the little whitewashed, smoke stained room and stood a moment looking into the pinched face of the dead man whose lips were closed forever. Then buttoning up his fur lined overcoat he went out again, breathing freely.—Lavinia H. Egan in Philadelphia Times.

WATCH YOUR UMBRELLA.

For It Has a Long History, but a Very Short Life.

Nowadays, when the possession of an umbrella is considered as necessary as owning a hat, it may not strike the everyday mind that there was once when an umbrella was a luxury. Even for years after they were finally introduced in France it was considered very effeminate for a man to carry one.

As a shade from the sun the umbrella is of great antiquity. We see it in the sculptures and paintings of Egypt, and Sir Gardiner Wilkinson has engraved a delineation of an Ethiopian princess traveling in her chariot through upper Egypt to Thebes, wherein the car is furnished with a kind of umbrella fixed to a tall staff rising from the center and in arrangement closely resembling the chaise umbrella of the present time. The recent discoveries at Nineveh show that the umbrella (or parasol) was generally carried over the king in time of peace or even in war.

From the very limited use of the parasol in Asia and Africa it seems to have passed both as a distinction and luxury into Greece and Rome. The skidrion, or day shade of the Greeks, was carried over the head of the effigy of Bacchus, and the daughters of the aliens at Athens were required to bear parasols over the heads of the maidens of the city at the great festival of the Panathenea. We also see the parasol figure in the hands of a princess on the Hamilton vases in the British museum. De Foe, it will be remembered, makes Robinson Crusoe describe that he had seen umbrellas employed in the Brazils and that he had constructed his own umbrella in imitation of them. "I covered it with skins," he adds, "the hair outward, so that it cast off the rain like a penthouse and kept off the sun so effectually that I could walk out in the hottest of the weather with greater advantage than I could before in the coolest."

The umbrella was used in England as a luxurious sunshade early in the seventeenth century. Ben Jonson mentions it by name in a comedy produced in 1616. The eighteenth century had half elapsed before the umbrella had even begun to be used in England by both sexes as now. Much of the clamor which was raised against the general use of the umbrellas originated with the chair men and hackney coachmen, who, of course, regarded rainy weather as a thing especially designed for their advantage, and from which the public was entitled to no other protection than what their vehicles could afford.

The early specimens of the English umbrella, made of oiled silk, were, when wet, exceedingly difficult to open and close; the stick and furniture were heavy and inconvenient and the article generally very expensive, though one umbrella manufacturer of Cheapside, in 1807, advertised pocket umbrellas.—New York Herald.

In Old Egypt.

The plain is dotted here and there with brown mud villages, each built on its own mound, sentineled by its own group of palms. Very picturesque they look, these brown islets in the green sea, sometimes with one house, two storied and white plastered, conspicuous among its humbler dingy neighbors—the house of the village sheik—but the picturesqueness is discounted somewhat as you ride through the village and are beset by dirty fly blown children clamoring for backsheesh. The last of these villages, on the edge of the desert, is Abydos itself, squatted on the dust heaps of long gone ages. These dreary mounds of rubbish are all that remain of This, or Thinis, the oldest of Egyptian towns, where Osiris himself lies buried, and where Egyptian civilization had its birth. But there is something more than dust and desolation at Abydos. There are two splendid temples of the later times of Sethi and Rameses II. Of the beauties of these temples it is not for me to speak. Are they not written in the books of all the Egyptologists?

Who that has read of Egypt at all has not read of the sculptured walls and columns of the noble temple (if temple it were) of Sethi, finished just before Egyptian art entered upon its long period of decline? Here we ate our Christmas midday meal, the gods and kings of old Egypt looking down upon us from the walls unmoved, the children of modern Egypt making up for their cold disdain by exhibiting the liveliest curiosity in our proceedings, spying at us from behind the temple's pillars or peeping at us through its roof.—Gentleman's Magazine.

All beings have their laws, the Deity has his laws, the material world has its laws, superior intelligences have their laws, the beasts have their laws and man his laws.—Montesquieu.

HE COULD FIGHT.

One Blow Secured a School For the Pale, Thin Young Man.

In the mountains of the south the schools are still maintained upon the subscription plan. A traveling man just returned from that section gave the following account of an examination of an applicant for a school:

"I was stopping at a cabin all night," said he, "and a pale, slender young man came during the evening to talk with my host."

"I am thinking of starting a school here," he said, "and I wanted to see if you would subscribe?"

"Kin yo' read?"

"Yes."

"Kin yo' write?"

"Certainly."

"Kin yo' figger?"

"Of course."

"Air yo' married?"

"No."

"Waal, we did want a married man nex' time. The las' three teachers has run off with gals, an thar ain't enuff gals in this hyar neighborhood now. But I don' s'pose none of 'em would want a lean feller like yo'. I don't reckon yo' not bein married 'll make much diff'rence. Couldn't expect sich a po'ly feller ter be married. Then thar's one thing. Me an Bill Simpkins an Alf Toney is all gwine ter school an larn ter read an write. I done licked Bill, an he done licked Alf, so I reckon the only one ter settle with is me. We ain't gwine ter 'bey no man we kin lick. Kin yo' fout?"

"I studied boxing," said the stranger.

"Don't know nothin 'bout that. Does makin boxes make muscle?"

"Try one and see," was the cool rejoinder.

The big mountaineer hit at the little man, and when he regained consciousness he had his head in the woodbox and his feet sticking up in the air.

Looking about him with a dazed expression he said:

"Young feller, shake! I'll go with yo' some day, an we'll git thet school. An say, young feller, set me ter work on them boxes, will yo'?"—Washington Star.

SOME IDEA OF SPACE.

This Is Given by a Contemplation of the Most Distant Fixed Star.

Stars or planets are said to be "fixed" when they are separated from us by a distance so great that a change in their orbits makes no perceptible difference in their positions, even though such "fixed" bodies may travel an orbit 100,000,000 miles in circumference in the course of a year. These "fixed" stars may be only a few paltry millions of miles away, or they may be billions or even trillions of miles from the pygmy planet upon which we have our being. The most distant of all the orbs, as far as astronomers know, is the fixed star Sigma Draconis, which is separated from us by a distance so great that millions and billions of miles are only as inches and feet compared to the miles which intervene between our earth and the sun. Astronomers are noted for their propensities for indicating stellar distances with robust and well developed strings of figures, but in the case of Sigma Draconis the distance is so great that figures fail to give any conception whatever.

The amazing astronomical discoveries of the last few decades have caused the astronomers to look out for a new method of expressing distances where a straight string of figures is of no avail. They hit upon the plan when they adopted the "light year" system. Nowadays, when distances to be expressed are too great for old astronomical reckonings, the "light year" is resorted to. Light travels at the rate of 186,330 miles per second, and, reckoning the day at 23 hours 56 minutes and 4 seconds in length, and the year at 365¼ days, an astronomical light year will equal 5,864,000,148,330 miles. The above figures, which represent the distance which light will travel in a year, when multiplied by 129 give us the distance to Sigma Draconis, or, in other words and figures, that star is 129 light years, or 756,000,000,000,000,000,000 of miles from us! If Sigma had been blotted out of existence before our Revolutionary war began, its light would still be shining as though the star were yet in place!—St. Louis Republic.

How Senator Plumb Remembered Men.

The other day, while a cog was being repaired in the machinery of the Grand Army of the Republic department, Adjutant Curley Harrison soldiered enough time to tell a story of Senator Plumb and his remarkable memory.

It was said of Senator Plumb that, although he met thousands of people, he seldom if ever forgot a face or a name, and he remembered not only the last name, but also the front name, and all the initials, titles and other debris that usually surround the Kansan.

"After I was introduced to Plumb," said Curley, "it was ten years before I spoke to him again.

"One day I was on board a train between Lawrence and Kansas City, when Senator Plumb entered the car, and, slapping me on the shoulder, said, 'Hello, Curley!'

"He sat down beside me, and I said in some surprise:

" 'Whom did you ask who I was before you came in?'

" 'Nobody,' said Plumb.

" 'I never met you but once,' I said.

" 'I know it,' said Plumb. 'On the east steps of the statehouse at Topeka, ten years ago this September. Jim Hallowell introduced us.'

" 'How did you remember my name?' I asked.

" 'Well,' said he, 'I remembered Curley, and the rest came easy. I always make it a point to remember a man's first name, and, if I have that, I never have any trouble about remembering the other.' "—Topeka State Journal.

Funeral Customs In Greece.

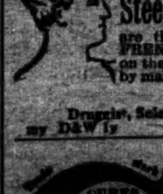
Many funeral customs in Greece are unique. The body of an unmarried girl is always dressed as a bride, the common saying being, "She is married to death." The body of a boy is always dressed as a sailor. Women never accompany funerals to church or to the graves. Processions are always on foot, the priest leading, accompanied by acolytes bearing the cross and lanterns. The body of the deceased is invariably exposed to view, and at the close of the service in the church, which concludes with the words, "Take the last kiss," both friends and strangers press about the body and give this token of farewell.

Sleeping Hygiene.

Physicians declare one-half the diseases flesh is heir to are contracted by sleeping two in a bed. It is only too true. There is a poison constantly arising from each body which the other inhales. Two single beds placed side by side will do away with much of the bad effect, and yet one need not feel that they are really alone.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R Bellamy's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00.



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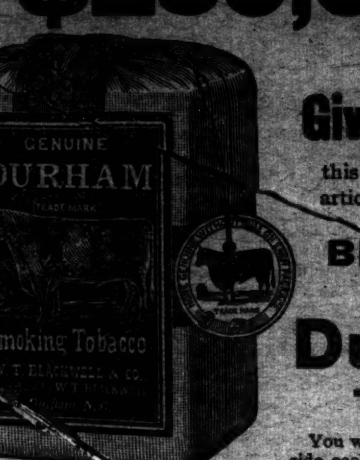

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I HAVE NOT CLOSED UP MY PLACE OF business, nor do I intend to do so, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I am gaining new customers every day, but there is room for a few more, and I hope by keeping good workmen and doing everything to please to merit the patronage of a fair number of the good people of this city. Shaving 10c.

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W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

North Bound #6	North Bound #8	Stations.	South Bound #7	South Bound #5
A M	P M	—Wilmington—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv.....Surry street.....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " ....Ar	10 42	10 25
11 50	4 30	Lv...Maysville.........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 20	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 3?	Ar...Newbern Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A m	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 28 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Sept. 17, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.03 a m, Warsaw 11.14 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 12.52 p m, Rocky Mount 1.35 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.3? p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.40 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.38 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.53 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 5.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.15 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.51 a m, Magnolia 8.00 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.55 a m, Columbia 5.45 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 7.10 a m, Florence 8.50 a m, Marion 9.31 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leave Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leave Parmele 9.5? a m and 6.20 p m, arrive Washington 11.25 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.2? a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 7.50 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8.35 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.45 p m; returning leave Clinton at 3.00 p m. and 11.3? a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a m, arrive Latta 9.24 a m, Dillon 9.36 a m, Rowland 9.52 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.06 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.55 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.55 a m, 9.40 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, 10.20 a m and 8.15 p m, leave Darlington 9.31 a m and 10.40 a m, arrive Cheraw 10.40 a m and 12.30 p m, leave Cheraw 12.45 p m, arrive Wadesboro 2.25 p m, Returning leave Wadesboro 3 p m, arrive Cheraw 4.30 p m, leave Cheraw 4.50 p m and 5.00 p m, arrive Darlington 7 p m and 6.27 p m. Leave Darlington 7.30 p m, 6.30 and 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.25 p m, 7 p m and 8.15 a m. Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyds 7.30 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9.20 a m, arrive Floyds 9.40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m, Sumter 9.25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 6.30 p m, Darlington 8.15 p m, arrive Bennettsville 9.09 p m, Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.05 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m. arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.10 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.35 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.49 a m, Smithfield 12.27 p m, Selma 12.34 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.38 a m, Creston 5.2? a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.17 p m, Creston 5.16 p m, Sumter 6.05 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

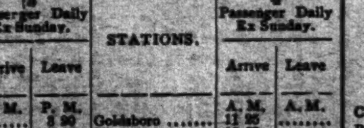
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.15 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. sep 27 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

Going East: No. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday — Arrive	Leave	Stations.	Going West: No. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday — Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston........	10 33	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern.........	9 17	9 30
6 27	6 42	Morehead City......	8 01	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 28 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 18, 1896.

South Bound Daily No. 1.	Main Line.	North Bound Daily No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lv	7 35 a.
4 45 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	10 45 a m
4 31 "	Ar...Fayetteville....Lv	11 05 "
4 26 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 15 "
3 10 "	Lv.....Sanford.....Lv	12 52 p. m
12 47 "	Lv.......Climax.......Lv	2 40 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 06 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 15 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 02 "
	Lv...Walnut Cove...Ar	4 32 "
10 32 "	Ar...Walnut Cove...Lv	4 33 "
10 40 "	Lv.....Rural Hall....Lv	5 12 "
8 40 "	Lv......Mt Airy......Ar	6 35 "

South Bound Daily No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	North Bound Daily No. 4.
7 15 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 30 a. m.
6 15 "	Lv......Maxton......Ar	9 30 "
5 43 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	10 03 "
5 00 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 54 "
4 43 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 15

South Bound Daily except Sunday. No. 15. Mixed.	Factory and Madison Branches.	North Bound Daily except Sunday. No. 16. Mixed.
5 50 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 45
4 05 "	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	8 35
3 10 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

North Bound.	No. 16 Mixed, daily ex sun
Leave Greensboro........................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale........................	10 17 "
Arrive Madison........................	11 55 "

South Bound.	No. 15. Mixed, daily ex sun
Leave Madison........................	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale........................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro........................	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
oct 18 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

April 5th, 1896.		No. 41	No. 403
		P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington,	S. A. L.	* 3 20	
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 5?	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 52
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
			P. M.
Arrive Lincolnton	"		12 55
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
		A. M	
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	† 9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 4?	
			P. M.
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L		† 5 30
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
		P. M.	
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	* 3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 1?	A. M. *10 45
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	
			P. M.
" Clinton	"	11 58	1 20
		A. M.	
" Greenwood	"	1 00	2 33
" Abbeville	"	1 32	2 56
" Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
" Athens	"	3 38	5 1?
" Atlanta	"	5 2?	6 45
Leave Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
		P. M.	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	4 10	
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30	
		A. M.	P. M.
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	*10 00	* 4 30
		A. M	P. M.
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C	† 9 35	* 5 05
			P. M.
Arrive Macon	M & N.		* 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

April 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
			P. M.
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L		* 3 20
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
			A. M.
" Raleigh	"	11 26	1 21
		P. M	
" Henderson	"	1 0?	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
		P. M	A. M.
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L.	* 5 50	* 7 30
" Norfolk		6 00	7 50
		P. M	A. M.
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L	* 6 40	* 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
		A. M	P. M
" Baltimore	"	12 48	12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12.50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 402, 403, 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond. Trains 402 and 403.

Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
ma 12 tf

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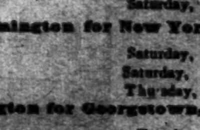
New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Oct. 31
PAWNEE,	Wednesday,	Nov. 4
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Nov. 7

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Oct. 31
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Nov. 7
PAWNEE,	Thursday,	Nov. 12

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Nov. 3
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	Nov. 7

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Closed Strong at an Advance of Four Cents—Corn, Oats and Pork Produce Closed Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, November 6.—The bull temper of the wheat market was uncontrollable to-day. It was strong at the start, it was stronger in the middle and it was strongest at the close. Yesterday's weakness was forgotten and the sentiment underwent a complete and radical transformation. Everything in the way of news was called bullish, and if it was not so literally it became so by argument anyway. All the professionals, prominent recently, were conspicuous buyers to-day. Cudahy, the admitted leader, when December wheat advanced from 57c to 79⅞c, was against the head of the bull forces and the recognized tailers were with him. At 1 o'clock the climax was reached, December touching 78⅝c, an advance of 4⅛c from yesterday's close. December wheat opened from 75c to 75⅛c, sold between 74⅞c and 78⅝c, closing at 78@78⅛—3⅞@4c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was up 4c.

Corn was urged upwards by the strength of the speculative tone of the larger market. There was no independent motive for strength or firmness in the situation, and consequently there was an utter absence of enthusiasm to the buying. May corn opened from 28⅛@28⅜c, sold between 28⅛ and 29⅛c, closing at 29@29⅛c—⅝@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was steady to ⅛c higher.

Oats partook of the firmness of wheat but were lacking in activity so that prices moved in a sluggish manner. May oats closed ⅛@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm to ⅛c higher. The best that could be said of provisions was that they were steady. The run of hogs was light and that market strong. This, with the rising quality of wheat, sufficed to sustain products. January pork closed 5c higher. January lard unchanged and January ribs 2½c higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Net Receipts at the Ports—New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The following are the total net receipts at the ports: Galveston, 603,275 bales; New Orleans, 797,806; Mobile, 102,557; Savannah, 336,614; Charleston, 193,577; Wilmington, 124,551; Norfolk, 288,789; Baltimore, 11,284; New York, 38,689; Boston, 37,562; Newport News, 2,792; Philadelphia, 8,411; West Point, 50; Brunswick, 22,766; Port Royal, 20,538; Pensacola, 7,316; Texas City, 23,795. Total, 2,615,862 bales.

The New York *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged. Liverpool declined 1-16d on the spot, with sales of 12,000 bales. Futures there declined three to three and a half points, but recovered a part, closing steady at a net decline of two to two and a half points. The Liverpool sales for the week were 85,000 bales, including 70,000 American. The exports approximated 70,000 bales. New Orleans declined three points, but recovered the loss and advanced four points. Futures here opened two to three points lower, recovered the loss and advanced four to eight points, but reacted, closing quiet and steady at a net advance of two to three points for the day, with sales of 174,000 bales. The interior movement for the week showed a material diminution, and though many contended that the falling off in the receipts was due to heavy rains at the South during the week, some nervous shorts covered, putting up prices. Reports of heavy frost at Cairo, Memphis and Montgomery and light frost at Vicksburg and Atlanta also induced some heavy buying. The Southern spot markets were generally firm, with a fair business doing. The quantity to come into sight for the week was estimated at 378,000 bales. Before the close part of the improvement was lost on realizing sales. The trading was quiet and, in the main, of a local character. Silver was higher here and in London.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1896	1895
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	308,460	187,256
Total receipts to this date	2,615,862	1,738,461
Exports for the week	232,745	168,188
Total exports to this date	1,498,457	871,297
Stock in all United States ports	1,096,700	908,712
Stock at all interior towns	447,904	399,409
Stock in Liverpool	418,000	912,000
American afloat for Great Britain	390,000	165,000

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Rosin firm; strained common to good $1 90@1 93½. Spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 28@28½c.

CHARLESTON, November 6.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c bid; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; prices: B, C $1 40, D, E $1 45, F, G $1 50, H $1 55, I, K $1 60, M $1 80, N $2 00, W G $2 20, W W $2 40.

SAVANNAH, November 6.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26c; sales 500 casks; receipts 799 casks. Rosin firm, unchanged; sales of 3,000 barrels; receipts 3,157 barrels.

For October the Norfolk & Western road earned $878,638, a decrease of $39,781; Ohio River, $84,058; decrease, $17,819.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A Cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS

TO THE BIMETALLISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

He Does Not Intend to Abandon the Fight—Urges Every Advocate of Free Silver to Continue in the Good Work.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LINCOLN, NEB., November 6.—Wm. J. Bryan this afternoon gave out the following to the bimetallists of the United States:

"Conscious that millions of loyal hearts are saddened by temporary defeat, I beg to offer a word of hope and encouragement. No cause ever had supporters more brave, earnest and devoted than those who have espoused the cause of bimetallism. They have fought from conviction and have fought with all the zeal which conviction inspires. Events will prove whether they are right or wrong. Having done their duty as they saw it, they have nothing to regret.

"The Republicans' candidate has been heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If his policies bring real prosperity to the American people, those who opposed him will share in that prosperity. If, on the other hand, his policies prove injurious to the people generally, those of his supporters who do not belong to the office-holding class or to the privileged classes will suffer in common with those who opposed him.

"The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money-changers against the welfare of the human race, and until convinced of their error they will continue the warfare against it. The contest has been waged this year under great embarrassments and against great odds. For the first time during this generation public attention has been centered upon the money question as the paramount issue, and this has been done in spite of all attempts upon the part of our opponents to prevent it. The Republican Convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetallism, while Republican leaders labored secretly for gold monometallism. Gold standard Democrats have publicly advocated the election of the Indianapolis ticket while they labored secretly for the election of the Republican ticket. The trusts and corporations have tried to excite a fear of lawlessness, while they themselves have been defying the law, and American financiers have boasted that they were the custodians of National honor while they were secretly bartering away the nation's financial independence. But, in spite of the efforts of the administration and its supporters, in spite of the threats of the money loaners at home and abroad, in spite of the coercion practiced by corporate employers, in spite of the trusts and syndicates, in spite of an enormous Republican campaign fund, and in spite of the influence of a hostile daily press, bimetallism has almost triumphed in its first great fight. The loss of a few States, and that, too, by very small pluralities, has defeated bimetallism for the present; but bimetallism emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago.

"I desire to commend the work of the three national committees which have joined in the management of this campaign. Co-operation between the members of distinct political organizations is always difficult but it has been less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great importance has reduced the friction to a minimum. I hereby express my personal gratitude to the individual members, as well as the executive officers of the National Committees of the National Democratic, Populist and Silver parties for their efficient, untiring and unselfish labors. They have laid the foundation for future success and will be remembered as pioneers when victory is at last secured.

"No personal or political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation rather than to enjoy the honors of office; and, therefore, defeat brings to me no feeling of personal loss. Speaking for the wife who has shared my labors, as well as for myself, I desire to say that we have been amply repaid for all that we have done. In the love of millions of our fellow citizens, so kindly expressed, in personal contact with the people, and in broadened sympathy, we find full compensation for whatever efforts we have put forth. Our hearts have been touched by the devotion of friends and our lives shall prove our appreciation of the affection of the plain people; an affection which we prize as the richest reward which this campaign has brought.

"In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory, let the roll be called for the next engagement and urge all friends of bimetallism to renew their allegiance to the cause. If we are right, as I believe we are, we shall yet triumph. Until convinced of his error, let each advocate of bimetallism continue the work. Let all silver clubs retain their organization, hold regular meetings and circulate literature. Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking mysteriously about 'sound money' and 'an honest dollar,' they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver clubs.

"Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this nation, even more than it has been studied in the past.

"The year 1900 is not far off. Before that year arrives international bimetallism will cease to deceive; before that year arrives those who have called themselves gold standard Democrats will become bimetallists and be with us, or they will become Republicans and be open enemies; before that year arrives trusts will have convinced still more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and to public safety; before that year arrives the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and people then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people will join with us in the remedial restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal rate of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

"(Signed) WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

MAJOR M'KINLEY

Acknowledges Receipt of Hon. Wm. J. Bryan's Congratulatory Message.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CANTON, O., November 6.—At noon to-day Major McKinley sent this telegram:

CANTON, O., Nov. 6, 1896.

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

I acknowledge the receipt of your courteous message of congratulation with thanks, and beg you will receive my best wishes for your health and happiness.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

A Louisville, Ky., dispatch says Leslie, the last of the missing counties, gives McKinley 841 plurality. This indicates that the State is Republican by between 600 and 700.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

KENTUCKY'S ELECTION.

The Electoral Vote Will Be Divided—The State Claimed by Both Democrats and Republicans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 6.—As the official returns come in to-night the statement is confirmed that the electoral vote of the State is going to stand 12 to 1. In some counties the head of the electoral ticket leads the other twelve by more than 100 votes. It will take the official count to satisfy both sides. The last newspaper figures place McKinley's plurality in the State at 638. The official count by counties is about complete, outside of this (Jefferson) county, which will not be finished for four or five days, owing to the large vote. The State returning board will meet three weeks from Tuesday to pass on the count by counties.

Kash and Smith, the first electors on the Republican and Democratic tickets, respectively, are running ahead of the other electors on the official count and no matter which way the State goes the electoral vote is going to be divided, that is, if the Republicans carry the State they will get twelve electors and the Democrats one, and vice versa if the Democrats win. This results from the fact that a large number of voters placed the cross opposite the name of the first elector under the party device. The canvassing board has ruled in these cases that the vote should count for one elector, notwithstanding the evident intention of the voter. This raises an interesting question in regard to the votes. Chairman Roberts, of the Republican State Committee, to-night said:

"We have received official returns from all except 27 counties. We have trustworthy returns from the missing ones, however, and the 119 counties of the State show 435 plurality for McKinley. We are perfectly satisfied that we have carried the State. I am waiting on further official returns and expect to send Major McKinley a telegram before midnight. I concede the Democrats one elector, owing to the failure of voters to stamp their ballots correctly."

Major H. P. Johnson, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said to-night that from information in his possession he believed the State had given Bryan 1,000 plurality.

Urey Woodson, member of the Democratic National Committee for Kentucky, made the following statement:

"I am more confident to-night than I have been at any time since the election that the Democratic electoral ticket was elected in Kentucky, but I have an abundance of evidence that the Republicans of the mountain counties, where Democrats are exceedingly scarce, have perpetrated the grossest frauds both before and since the polls closed on Tuesday. This information has come to me from the most reputable men at Middlesboro, Pineville, Barbourville, London, Somerset and other towns in Eastern Kentucky.

"The Republican Committee and the press of Louisville have kept up a steady claim the past three days of a plurality of from 600 to 1,000. During this time they have been forced to acknowledge errors which reduced their claims nearly 3,000 votes. Every time they have been forced to acknowledge the truth about one of these central and western counties, which with good telegraphic and good telephone facilities, were speedily covered by the news agencies, they have been able to draw on one of those remote mountain counties for a majority far surpassing anything ever known in their history, and still they claim the State by 600. I am entirely confident of the election of the Bryan electors by a small but safe plurality, which will be shown on the final count. Our people are collecting the evidence of these frauds."

Mr. Woodson declined to give out any figures.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Gold Forces Will Not Control the Senate—Republicans Will Have a Majority in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The developments of the past twelve hours in the contested Congressional fields have been few, but in one respect, important—they practically demonstrate that the gold forces will fail to control the Senate in the Fifty-fifth Congress, which control yesterday was deemed probable. At that time the apparent division of the forces was as follows:

Gold Republicans, 38; gold Democrats, 8. Total, 46.

Silver Republicans, 9; silver Democrats, 26; Populists, 9. Total, 44.

One of the gold votes in that table was credited to North Dakota, but it now appears that the Legislature of that State will elect a free silver advocate to succeed Senator Hansbrough. To emphasize the truth of this fact Representative Pickler, who made the campaign as a candidate for Senator, has announced his withdrawal from the contest. This will make the Senate a tie between the gold and silver forces, and should Senator Dubois' assertion of last Spring—that no financial or tariff legislation should be accomplished that did not provide for free coinage of silver—remain in force in the next Congress, and there should be no individual changes of attitude on the subject by Senators, there is but little likelihood that anything will be done in that direction for another two years.

According to to-day's advices, the House will stand: Republicans, 214; sound money Democrats, 2; Democrats, 118; silver Republicans, Populists and Fusionists, 28.

The delegations of the following States, consisting of more than one member, will be solid in the next House:

Democratic—Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Washington.

Republican—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin.

Fusion—Colorado.

WEST VIRGINIA OUTLAWS,

Who Killed Three Men on Election Day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., November 6.—J. H. Clark, a famous detective and deputy sheriff of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, accompanied by Daniel Christian, arrived here at daybreak with Captain Hatfield and his 14 year old son, who were captured in the mountains of Mingo county at dusk last night. They are charged with the murder of John Rutherford, Elliot Rutherford and Hans E. Chambers, on election day, at Mattowan.

Hatfield and his son were interviewed at the jail to-day, and they seem to be not the least worried over the affair. The lad smiled, and said: "I killed both Elliot Rutherford and Mr. Chambers," while the father acknowledged to killing John Rutherford. Hatfield and son were asleep in the crevice of a large rock cliff on Tug river when the officers discovered them. There were brought here and placed in jail for fear of mob violence. Hatfield had two Winchesters and two large revolvers, while the son was sleeping with a Winchester on each side of him. Thousands of persons were at the jail this morning trying to get a peep at the notorious outlaws.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SAD CATASTROPHE.

Thirteen Lives Lost in the Collision of a Schooner With a Steamer on the Coast of Newfoundland.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Nov. 6.—The steamer Tiber, Captain Delisle, bound for Sydney, left here at 7 o'clock to-night. Fifteen minutes later, when just beyond the entrance to the harbor, she collided with the schooner Maggie, bound from Benavist bay to St. John's with a cargo of fish and lumber. Thirteen lives were lost. The schooner carried a crew of nine and fourteen passengers, five of whom were women. The schooner had her lights displayed and there was no justification on the steamer's part for the collision, because the night was clear and the schooner quite near the shore in a part of the entrance where steamers rarely go.

The schooner was struck amidship, cut in two pieces and sank instantly. All aboard were on deck. They were thrown into the water, and those saved were only rescued by the help of the floating deck load of lumber. Several were caught under the sails and dragged down with the sinking vessel. Others were unable to keep afloat until the rescue boats arrived, and dropped off the planks. Two men climbed up the steamer's side, and seven were saved by her boats. One woman was also saved, making ten souls rescued. The other thirteen, nine men and four women drowned. Capt. Blundon's wife, who was bringing her consumptive 16 year old boy to the ship at St. John's, was drowned, though her husband had her on a plank. The boy was saved. The captain's brother and nephew were also lost. Seven widows and thirty-three orphans is the result of this catastrophe.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE

Visited the State Department at Washington and Called on President Cleveland.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee called at the State Department this morning after Secretary Olney had gone to the Cabinet meeting and saw Assistant Secretary Rockhill, who has direct charge of the consular service and therefore is the Consul General's immediate superior. Later, Gen. Lee spent an hour in conversation with Secretary Olney, and then called on the President, with whom he stayed over an hour. No affirmation as to his alleged statements in respect to the duration of the war could be obtained from him, and they are accordingly set down as imaginary. Gen. Lee says he hope to go to his home at Staunton to-morrow or Sunday.

CAUGHT ON A BRIDGE.

A Woman and Two Children Struck by an Engine, Thrown Into a River and Drowned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WILKESBARRE, PA., November 6.—Mrs. J. McCarthy, of Scranton, with her two grand-daughters, May and Margaret Clinch, aged 2 and 4 years respectively, were caught by a train on a bridge of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad, which spans the Lackawanna river. They became frightened and in trying to escape being struck by the engine, they fell into the stream below and were drowned. The river being high at this point all efforts to find the bodies up to 6 o'clock have been unavailable.

NEGRO HIGHWAYMAN

Shot a Merchant of Rome, Georgia, and Escaped.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA November 6.—A special to the *Constitution* says Will Mason, a merchant of Rome, was shot to-night by a negro highwayman and will die. Mason was on his way to his home and was nearing his residence when a negro stopped him and asked for a match. Mason handed him one and started on. The negro fired, shooting him through the body just below the heart. The negro attempted to rob but was frightened off and escaped. He is being pursued by bloodhounds. Mason will die.

WARM WIRELETS.

Treasury balances: Coin, $119,938,684; currency, $56,109,792.

A New York dispatch says Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A Key West dispatch says the steamer Raleigh returned from a trip up the east coast yesterday.

Returns from South Dakota, except three counties, give the State to McKinley beyond doubt.

The River Spinning Company's factory at Woonsocket, R. I., after months of alternate periods of idleness and short time, started Wednesday morning on full time.

Gustav Hananer, proprietor of the Manhattan Clothing Company, Dayton, Ohio, has filed chattel mortgages amounting to $74,684 to secure his principal creditors.

John M. Inman, a prominent business man of New York city, died Thursday last. The New York Cotton Exchange, of which Mr. Inman was a member, met yesterday and took appropriate action.

The U. S. Treasury gold reserve, at the close of business yesterday, stood at $118,414,514. The day's withdrawals of gold at New York were $25,700 in coin and $42,700 in bars for manufacturing purposes.

The President has removed from office R. M. Ridgeley, postmaster at Springfield, Ill. Ridgeley took an active part in the recent campaign on the Bryan side and his removal is due to that cause.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company has ordered that two of the eleven sections on their road, ordered closed on account of light business, be reopened. It is said the others will be opened soon.

The result of the election in Virginia on the national ticket seems to be that the majority for Bryan is 20,000. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts return Democrats to Congress.

The Galveston rope and twine factory, which has been idle for some time, will resume operations next Monday and will run on full time. This will give employment to one hundred operators who have been out of work.

President A. E. Stillwell, of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad, says that he will at once put 1,500 men at work constructing a portion of their road to a connection with the Gulf of Mexico, work on which has been delayed for a long time.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York city, has filed suit nominally for $50,000 against Wm. H. and J. H. Moore, whose disastrous manipulation of Diamond Match stock resulted in closing the Chicago Stock Exchange for many weeks.

YOU CAN BE WELL when your blood is rich, pure and nourishing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure and cures all blood diseases, restoring health and vigor.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache. 25c. †

CHINESE TELEGRAPHY.

Numerals Are Flashed Over the Wire and Then Translated by a Code.

All the principal cities of China are connected with one another and with Peking, the capital, by telegraph. Recent visitors to China say, however, that telegraphing there is a laborious and an expensive process, and that the lines are a charge upon the state treasury instead of a source of revenue.

The dispatches are, of course, sent in Chinese, for not one in many thousands of the natives knows any language except his own. But the Chinese have no alphabet. Their literary characters, partly ideographic, partly phonetic, number many thousands. It is simply impossible to invent telegraphic signals that would cover the written language. Here was an obstacle in the way of using the telegraph at all.

The difficulty was obviated by inventing a telegraphic signal for each of the cardinal numbers, and so numbers or figures might be telegraphed to any extent. Then a code dictionary was prepared, in which each number from one up to several thousands stood for a particular Chinese letter or ideograph. It is, in fact, a cipher system. The sender of the message need not bother himself about its meaning. He may telegraph all day without the slightest idea of the information he is sending, for he transmits only numerals.

It is very different with his friend, the receiver. He has the code dictionary at his elbow, and after each message is received he must translate it, writing each literary character in place of the numeral that stands for it. Only about an eighth of the words in the written language appear in the code, but there are enough of them for all practical purposes.

But the Chinese system has its great disadvantages. Men of ordinary education have not sufficient acquaintance with the written language to be competent telegraph receivers, and the literati are not seeking employment in the telegraph offices any more than our college professors are. So the government recruits its employees with much difficulty. Besides the patrons of the telegraph are comparatively few in number. There are almost no Chinese who have business relations all over the country, as is the case with many thousands of our business men. The public is not invited to buy stock in the Chinese telegraph lines, and if it was nobody at present would buy with a view to dividends. The receipts do not equal the expenses, and the government makes up the deficit.

There is another great disadvantage of the Chinese telegraph system. All over the world the movements of railroad trains are regulated by telegraph. The orders received by the station agent are filed in plain view of the employees, and if need be the switchman may take temporary charge and carry out the instructions from the central office. Railroads have been introduced into China to a very small extent, and there is talk of greatly extending the service. But how about running the trains?

A writer in Le Mouvement Colonial of Paris says that if railroads are introduced to any extent in China the personnel must be exclusively European and American or recruited from the literary class. He says the Chinese government will not take foreigners into its service, and that the educated men of China, who alone among the people have sufficient knowledge of the written language to be intrusted with the actual running of trains, would refuse most emphatically to be either trainhands or station agents.

This is one of the many small stumbling blocks in the way of China's progress, but it is quite effective in its way.—Statesman's Year Book.

BEGS STAMPS FOR A LIVING.

A Crafty New Yorker Makes Two to Three Dollars Daily at It.

Over on the east side there is an ingenious individual who lives by begging postage stamps. A floorwalker in a Broadway store discovered this new species of beggar. He was standing by the door the other day when a decently dressed, middle aged man entered and, respectfully approaching him, doffed his hat and said:

"Please pardon me, sir, but I am stranded in this city and have just written a letter home asking for a remittance. I haven't a cent to buy a stamp, and if you would kindly give me one I will be under great obligations."

At the same time he pulled an envelope from his pocket as if ready to put the stamp on it. The floorwalker would have yielded at once to the request had it not suddenly struck him that the self same individual had asked a like favor of him less than a week ago in the down town establishment of the firm. He therefore questioned the man and by threatening to have him arrested succeeded in eliciting the acknowledgment that he made a regular business of begging postage stamps. Furthermore, he declared he made a fair living, often getting as much as $2 to $3 a day.

At times he varied the programme by asking for a five cent stamp, saying that his people lived in some foreign country. There was not one person out of a hundred, he said, who would refuse such a simple request, and by working industriously he could get together from 75 to 100 two cent and from 10 to 20 five cent stamps in the course of a day. These he had no trouble in disposing of by knocking a few cents off of the market rate.

"Why," he said, "I have been at this business for over a year right in New York and have not yet 'worked' more than one-half of the city. I keep a list of the streets I 'work,' and make it a rule to never go over the same ground twice. I make as much every week as the average store clerk and do not have to work one-tenth as hard. It's the best 'graft' I ever struck. If you don't believe me, try it yourself."—New York Press.

Napoleon's Censorship of the Press.

In religion the emperor's principle was that his subjects should hate the English because they were heretics, and the pope because he was a fanatic. The "idealogues" and "metaphysicians" were anarchists, for the public order was endangered by their teachings. The newspapers were not only gagged, but metamorphosed—the French Citizen into the French Courier, The Journal of Debates into The Journal of the Empire. Their columns were filled with laudations of the emperor; their political articles were virtually composed in the foreign office, and there was not a symptom of anything like the existence of party feeling. A luckless journalist, having been allowed to make statements concerning the luxury at court, the offending paper was given to understand that the emperor would tolerate nothing contrary to his interests.—"Life of Napoleon," by Professor Sloane in Century.

WHERE DO DIRECTORIES GO?

Apparently They Vanish Into Space When Their Day Is Done.

"What becomes of old directories? is a question that I have asked myself many times," said an official of the postoffice to a reporter. "I have tried many times to solve the question, but it is not as easy as it looks. I am aware, of course, that a number of the ancient directories go to the corner drug stores to deceive the public that may enter in the hope of consulting a new edition of the annual, and it is just as hard to get a new directory in the average pharmacy as it is to find the same useful work in the average telegraph office. I know some big houses in this city that have used the same guide to the addresses of residents for the last five years, and they have not tired of it yet.

"Many of the large corporations send their old annual to out of town branch offices when the new one comes around. This is especially so of railroad companies. I dare say many private firms would purchase old directories at a low price if they could get them, but they are not as obtainable as one would suppose. In all my experience I have never seen an old New York city or Brooklyn directory for sale on a secondhand book stand. Strange, is it not? They may be exposed for sale for all that, but they must be gobbled up so soon after being deposited on the stall that few see them. I have heard that an up town book agent makes a business of buying up antiquated directories and have tried to locate him more for curiosity than anything else, but thus far have failed to find him.

"I know personally of a Wall street lawyer who a few years ago paid $250 for a city directory of 1862. He wanted to put it in evidence as proof of the existence of a certain firm whose heirs he represented. He won the case, and the directory is now one of the heirlooms of his office."—New York Mail and Express.

The Frog, the Fish and the Duck.

Once upon a time a certain pond was inhabited by a Frog, a Fish and a Duck, and they got along so well together that they vowed eternal friendship and agreed to always dwell together. That was in spring time. As the heat of summer came on the pond kept growing smaller and smaller and one day the Frog sharply remarked:

"See here, you Fish, you are taking up altogether too much room!"

"It's you who are playing the hog!" promptly replied the Fish.

"Come now, but you both have bristles on your back!" put in the Duck. "But for your selfish spirits you would get out and give me room!"

Thereupon the Frog and the Fish both turned upon the Duck and berated her until her quacking summoned the owner of the pond, who made inquiry as to the trouble.

"The duck's a hog!" shouted the Frog.

"The Frog's a liar!" shouted the Duck.

"Bounce 'em both out and give me the puddle!" added the Fish.

"My friends," replied the owner, after due reflection, "since there is not enough water for all and since I alone have rights to the pond, I will use what is left to water my cabbages!"

Moral.—Friendships last until one is called upon to sacrifice. Tramps who fight for the softest bed in the farmer's barn deserve to sleep in fence corners.—Detroit Free Press.

A Railway Which Went Nowhere.

Lunatics often assume a superiority of intellect to others which is quite amusing. A gentleman, while walking along a road, not far from the side of which there ran a railway, encountered a number of insane people out for exercise. With a nod toward the railway lines he said to one of the lunatics:

"Where does this railway go to?"

The lunatic looked at him scornfully for a moment, and then replied:

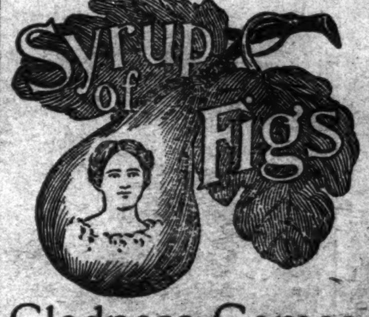
"It don't go anywhere. We keep it here to run trains on."—Pearson's Weekly.

The Critic She Feared.

Mrs. Newrich—Henry, you gave yourself away badly at the dinner table tonight. Do you know you were actually eating with your knife?

Mr. Newrich—No! was I though! I hope none of our guests noticed it.

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, I don't care so much about them—but our English butler did.—Wilmington Gazette.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Notice—I will sell one-half interest in the Olive Canning Factory in Wilmington, N. C. For information apply to H. G. Williamson, Mt. Olive, N. C. nov 7 1t*

Wanted—Capable man to manage branch office for reliable firm. Salary $1,200 year, $600 cash and references required. Commercial reference furnished. Money fully secured. Address 626 Arch street, room 2, Philadelphia, Pa. nov 7 1t*

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York. my 17 1y tu th su

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. oct 17 tf

I offer to Discount any Price Lists for Groceries sent out by any other merchant by giving 5 cents worth more on their dollar off. If you don't believe it call on C. D. Jacobs, 219½ North Front street. oct 6 tf

The Dairy Restaurant No. 25 Market street is now open. Table first class. Open from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m. Give us a call. aug 15 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House.

Special Notice.

JUST THINK—QUAIL ON TOAST, COOTS, New York Steaks and Chops. New River Oysters a specialty. Fine lot received and will be served to day at No. 9 Market street. Give me a call. oct 4 tf WILL WEST, Manager.

GUNPOWDER,

A WHOLE CAR LOAD.

Unexampled Facilities for Handling. In Lots for Immediate Delivery

Our magazine is on land and can be reached in any kind of weather, thus insuring prompt handling.

Country Merchants especially will find it to their interest to trade here as our PRICES ARE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Also every kind of House and Field Hardware that you may need.

Inspect Our Splendid Stock.

J. W. MURCHISON, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C. nov 7 tf

C. W. Polvogt & Co., No. 9 North Front St.

Have now on sale the largest and most complete stock of

Dress Goods, Silks, Carpets, Cloaks, Capes, Underwear and Corsets

ever shown in the city.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BUTTERICK PATTERNS AND N. B. CORSETS.

SAMPLES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.

P. S.—Friday Our Bargain Day.

oct 16 tf

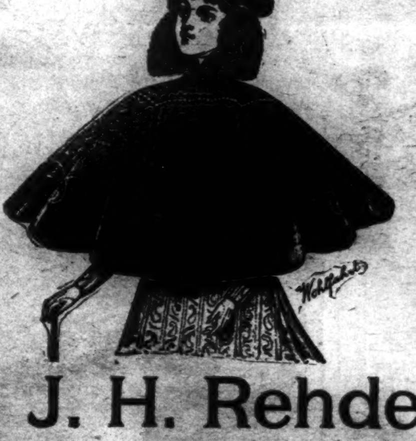
WE HAVE A LINE OF THE ABOVE CELEBRATED STOVES.

Will guarantee them to be the finest goods on the market. Only porcelain lined ovens made that will stand.

The Heating Stoves are just superb. All we ask is an examination of the goods.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., SOLE AGENTS, "PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. oct 21 tf

Capes, Capes.



Latest Styles —AT— SPECIAL PRICES.

Plain Black 79c, with Fur Trimmings $1.15.
Fancy Braid Trimming $2.25.
$7 50 Beaver Capes $5.00.
Beautiful Plush $4.50, $6.00 up to $12.50.
Infant's Cloaks 75c, $1 15 and $1.50
Ladies' Jackets $1.50 and upwards at

J. H. Rehder & Co., NEAR FOURTH STREET BRIDGE. oct 25 tf

Have Them Keep Their Contract.

Read ours and see will we do it. In Capes and Cloaks we have made a special sale this week. Children's Cloaks from 2 to 5 years old, with Angora Fur Trimming, 4 inches long, at 98c each, assorted colors. Eiderdown Cloaks, all wool, at $1.50. Children's Fine all wool Reefers, from 8 to 5 years old, nicely trimmed with Pearl Buttons and Braid at $1.50 each. A job in Children's Cloak, at 75 and 98c. Women's Job Cloaks, all wool, a little out of style, at 65, 75 and 98c each. Finer Cloaks at $3 50. Loose front with large Pearl Buttons at $5.00 each. Same style, better goods in tan at $6 50 and 7.50 each, trimmed with large Pearl Buttons. Trimmed in fine Worsted Braid and Fur at $7.53. Beautiful Jackets in Beaver Cloth at $1.25. Capes all styles. Fine all wool Black Capes, trimmed in Brown Fur, at $1.25. Better at $1.50 and 2.00 in black Fur Trimming. Black Beaver Capes trimmed in Satin at $3.50 and 4.00. Finer, trimmed in fine Braid, at $5.00 and 6.00. Plush Capes with Fur collars and Satin lining, at $4.98. Better and finer, trimmed in Jet and Fur, at $7.50, 9.00 and 10.00. Beautiful Capes, the handsomest goods in the city, at $12.50 and 15.00. If you need a fine Cape, Cloak or Wrap of any kind, we have given you the very lowest prices possible. Look at ours before you buy.

CLOTHING for Men and Boys—Job in Boys' Suits to close at 75c, from 3 to 9 years old. Special value, all wool, Double-breasted, from 5 to 14 years old. $2.50 a Suit. Boys' heavy Cheviot, all wool Suit, from 9 to 16 years old, at $3 25 and 3 50 a Suit. Youths' 3-piece Suits, from 14 to 19 years old, special value, nicely made, at $3.50. Better, Square Cut Grey, heavy wool, at $5.00. Men's Suits in heavy Grey, Black and Blue, at $3.50 and 3.75 a Suit. Black Corkscrew Suits at $5.00. Fine heavy Scotch Cheviot Square Cut Suits at $6.50. This Suit is a special and extra value. Black all wool Worsted Suits at $8.00. Better and beautifully made at $10.00 and 12.50. Nice heavy Rough Suits, beautiful styles, at $7.50. Gentlemen's fine Business Suits at $5.50. We would ask if you need a Suit of Clothes look at ours.

Our fine Millinery Department is worthy of a look. Hats trimmed by the very best trimmers in the city free of cost to you at our store. We have the largest stock of Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Veilings, Frames and Flowers.

We are at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop., Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store. nov1tf

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Southerland & Cowan, 108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

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TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $6.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

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